

SEC. 2. Nominations for the committees listed in Section 1 shall be submitted to the annual convention by the Council.

ANNUAL DUES

SEC. 2. The annual dues of associate members shall be ten dollars.

SEC. 3. The annual dues of allied members shall be twenty-five dollars, but no dues shall be required of an allied member when a majority of its constituents are also members of this Association.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

- (1) Reading of minutes of previous meeting;
- (2) Appointment of a Committee on Credentials;
- (3) Appointment of a Committee on Nominations;
- (4) Reports of officers and committees;
- (5) Miscellaneous business;
- (6) Election of officers and committees;
- (7) Adjournment.

ELIGIBILITY RULES

The acceptance of a definite set of eligibility rules shall not be a requirement of membership in this Association. The constituted authorities of each institution shall decide on the methods necessary to uphold the law of amateurism and to carry out the principles of sport as enunciated in Article VII of the Constitution.

AMENDMENTS

These by-laws may be amended by a majority vote of the delegates present and voting at any annual convention of this Association, provided that notice of the proposed amendment shall have been sent at least three weeks before the date of the meeting to the institutions enrolled.

OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION

1932

Brigadier General Palmer E. Pierce, Room 1616, 26 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Professor Charles W. Kennedy, Princeton University.

Professor Frank W. Nicolson, Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn.

(In addition to the President and Secretary the following vice-presidents,
ex officio.)

First District, Professor A. W. Marsh, Amherst College.
Second District, Dean R. L. Sackett, Penn. State College.
Third District, Dean S. V. Sanford, University of Georgia.
Fourth District, Professor O. F. Long, Northwestern University.
Fifth District, Professor H. H. King, Kansas State College.
Sixth District, Professor D. A. Penick, University of Texas.
Seventh District, Professor H. L. Marshall, University of Utah.
Eighth District, Professor W. B. Owens, Stanford University.

Major J. L. Griffith, Western Intercollegiate Conference.
Dr. J. E. Raycroft, Princeton University.
Director W. J. Bingham, Harvard University.
Dean C. E. Friley, Texas A. & M. College.
Professor L. W. St. John, Ohio State University.
Mr. Romeyn Berry, Cornell University.
Director D. H. Henry, Clemson College.

The president and secretary, *ex officio*
 Major J. L. Griffith Dean R. L. Sackett Professor L. W. St. John
 Dr. J. E. Raycroft Director W. J. Bingham Professor O. F. Long
 Mr. Romeyn Berry

* Elected by the Council.

Rules Committees for 1932

For football, basketball, and track rules the figures 1, 2, 3, and 4 before the name of a member of a committee indicate that the individual in question is to serve one, two, three, or four years, beginning this year.

Association Football Rules

H. W. Clark, Harvard University; A. W. Marsh, Amherst College; Nicholas Bawlf, Cornell University; Douglas Stewart, University of Pennsylvania.

Advisory Committee: G. B. Affleck, International Y. M. C. A. College; S. C. Staley, University of Illinois; J. S. Martin, Princeton University; H. W. Maloney, Stanford University; C. S. Moll, Kansas State College.

Baseball Rules

Edgar Fauver, Wesleyan University; J. H. Nichols, Oberlin College; Curry Hicks, Massachusetts Agricultural College; R. L. Fisher, University of Michigan; W. J. Disch, University of Texas.

Advisory Committee: Leslie Mann, International Y. M. C. A. College; C. W. Whitten, State High School Athletic Association, Chicago; Ben G. Owen, University of Oklahoma.

Basket Ball Rules

L. W. St. John, Ohio State University; Oswald Tower, Andover Academy, Editor; (1) W. McK. Barber, 1st district; C. L. Brewer, 5th district; (2) G. K. Tebell, 3rd district; F. A. Schmidt, 6th district; (3) W. E. Meanwell, 4th district; E. L. Romney, 7th district; (4) H. H. Salmon, Jr., 2nd district; J. F. Bohler, 8th district.

Boxing Rules

Francis C. Grant, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia; Thomas Mills, Georgetown University; James G. Driver, University of Virginia; Lieut. G. E. Galloway, U. S. Military Academy; Wm. H. Cowell, University of New Hampshire; R. A. Fetzer, University of North Carolina; F. L. Kleeberger, University of California; Hugo Bezdek, Pennsylvania State College.

Football Rules

E. K. Hall, Dartmouth College; W. S. Langford (Member-at-large), 80 Maiden Lane, New York City; (1) H. J. Stegeman, 3rd district; A. A. Stagg, 4th district; (2) Ray Morrison, 6th district; W. O. Hunter, 8th district; (3) W. G. Crowell, 2nd district, President Eastern Association of Intercollegiate Football Officials; C. Henry Smith, 7th district; (4) W. J. Bingham, 1st district; D. X. Bible, 5th district.

Gymnastic Rules

Christopher Beling, 102 N. Mountain St., Montclair, N. J.; P. M. Clark, U. S. Naval Academy; D. L. Hoffer, University of Chicago; C. W. Graydon, Flushing, N. Y.

Advisory Committee: Roy Moore, New York University; E. G. Schroeder, University of Iowa; Harry Maloney, Stanford University.

Ice Hockey Rules

Albert I. Prettyman, Hamilton College; Joseph Stubbs, Harvard University; J. E. Lowrey, University of Michigan; Rufus J. Trimble, Columbia University; H. O. Crisler, University of Minnesota.

Advisory Committee: F. A. Haist, Cornell University; L. K. Neidlinger, Dartmouth College; Rev. F. H. Sill, O.H.C., Kent School; Holcomb York, Yale University.

Lacrosse Rules

L. J. Korn, Swarthmore College; L. D. Cox, Syracuse University; Albert Nies, Princeton University; R. D. Root, Yale University; R. Van Orman, Johns Hopkins University.

Advisory Committee: A. F. Voshell, University of Virginia; J. B. Crenshaw, Georgia School of Technology; Capt. R. W. Schumann, U. S. Naval Academy; Lieut. Rex Chandler, U. S. Military Academy; John A. Davis, Stevens Institute.

Swimming Rules

F. W. Luehring, University of Pennsylvania; E. T. Kennedy, Columbia University; A. E. Eilers, Washington University (St. Louis); R. J. H. Kiphuth, Yale University; Matt. Mann, University of Michigan.

Advisory Committee: R. B. Miller, Bowdoin College; Frank Wall, New York University; H. Vollmer, Columbia University;

C. J. Alderson, University of Texas; E. W. McGillivray, University of Chicago; C. E. Daubert, Iowa State College; A. H. Armstrong, Georgia School of Technology; Charles Welch, University of Utah; Ernst Brandsten, Stanford University; Fred Cady, University of Southern California.

Track Rules

T. N. Metcalf, Iowa State College; E. A. Thomas, High School Federation; (1) Clyde Littlefield, 6th district; John M. Cates, 1st district; (2) R. A. Fetzer, 3rd district; Creed Haymond, 7th district; (3) J. L. Griffith, 4th district; Lawson Robertson, 2nd district; (4) Brutus Hamilton, 5th district; Dean Cromwell, 8th district.

Volley Ball Rules

J. H. McCurdy, International Y. M. C. A. College; S. C. Staley, University of Illinois; G. N. Messer, Williams College; L. G. Kranz, Northwestern University.

Wrestling Rules

R. G. Clapp, University of Nebraska; J. A. Rockwell, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; C. P. Miles, Virginia Polytechnic Institute; G. M. Trautman, Ohio State University; D. B. Swingle, Montana State College; D. B. Sinclair, Princeton University.

Advisory Committee: C. J. Gallagher, Harvard University; Richard Barker, Cornell College; M. C. Gallagher, Oklahoma A. & M. College; Walter Franklin, University of Colorado; Major H. M. Read, Virginia Military Institute; Wm. Sheridan, Lehigh University.

ROLL OF MEMBERS

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

First District

Amherst College, Amherst, Mass., Arthur S. Pease, Ph.D., President.
 Bates College, Lewiston, Maine, Clifton D. Gray, Ph.D., LL.D., President.
 Boston College, Boston, Mass., Rev. Louis J. Gallagher, Ph.D., President.
 Boston University, Boston, Mass., Daniel L. Marsh, D.D., President.
 Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Maine, Kenneth C. M. Sills, LL.D., President.
 Brown University, Providence, R. I., Clarence A. Barbour, S.T.D., LL.D., President.
 Connecticut Agricultural College, Storrs, Conn., Charles C. McCracken, Ph.D., President.
 Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H., Ernest M. Hopkins, LL.D., President.
 Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., Abbott Lawrence Lowell, LL.D., Ph.D., President.
 International Y. M. C. A. College, Springfield, Mass., L. L. Doggett, Ph.D., President.
 Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass., Karl T. Compton, Sc.D., President.
 Massachusetts State College, Amherst, Mass., Roscoe W. Thatcher, D.Agr., LL.D., President.
 Middlebury College, Middlebury, Vt., Paul Dwight Moody, D.D., President.
 Norwich University, Northfield, Vt., Charles A. Plumley, LL.D., President.
 Rhode Island State College, Kingston, R. I., Raymond G. Bressler, M.S., President.
 Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., Rev. Remsen B. Ogilby, LL.D., President.
 Tufts College, Medford, Mass., John A. Cousens, LL.D., President.
 United States Coast Guard Academy, New London, Conn., Capt. Harry G. Hamlet, U. S. C. G., Superintendent.
 University of Maine, Orono, Me., Harold S. Boardman, C.E., LL.D., President.
 University of New Hampshire, Durham, N. H., Edward M. Lewis, LL.D., President.
 University of Vermont, Burlington, Vt., Guy W. Bailey, LL.D., President.
 Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., James L. McConaughy, Ph.D., LL.D., President.
 Williams College, Williamstown, Mass., Harry A. Garfield, LL.D., President.
 Worcester Polytechnic Institute, Worcester, Mass., Captain Ralph Earle, U.S.N., President.
 Yale University, New Haven, Conn., James Rowland Angell, Litt.D., President.

Second District

Alfred University, Alfred, N. Y., Boothe C. Davis, Ph.D., LL.D., President.
 Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa., William P. Tolley, President.

Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y., Parke R. Kolbe, Ph.D., President.
 Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh, Pa., Thomas S. Baker, Ph.D., President.
 Clarkson College of Technology, Potsdam, N. Y., Joseph Eugene Rowe, Ph.D., President.
 Colgate University, Hamilton, N. Y., George B. Cutten, Ph.D., D.D., LL.D., President.
 College of the City of New York, New York, N. Y., Frederick B. Robinson, Ph.D., President.
 Columbia University, New York, N. Y., Nicholas Murray Butler, Ph.D., LL.D., President.
 Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., Livingston Farrand, M.D., LL.D., President.
 Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa., Karl T. Waugh, LL.D., President.
 Duquesne University, Pittsburgh, Pa., Rev. J. J. Callahan, President.
 Fordham University, New York, N. Y., Rev. A. J. Hogan, President.
 Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Pa., Henry Harbaugh, President.
 Geneva College, Beaver Falls, Pa., McLeod M. Pearce, D.D., President.
 Gettysburg College, Gettysburg, Pa., Henry W. A. Hanson, President.
 Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y., Frederick C. Ferry, Sc.D., LL.D., President.
 Haverford College, Haverford, Pa., W. W. Comfort, Ph.D., Litt.D., President.
 Hobart College, Geneva, N. Y., Murray Bartlett, D.D., LL.D., President.
 Lafayette College, Easton, Pa., William M. Lewis, M.A., President.
 Lehigh University, S. Bethlehem, Pa., Charles R. Richards, E.M., LL.D., President.
 Manhattan College, New York, N. Y., Brother Cornelius, President.
 New York University, New York, N. Y., Elmer Ellsworth Brown, LL.D., Chancellor.
 Pennsylvania Military College, Chester, Pa., Charles E. Hyatt, LL.D., President.
 Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pa., Ralph D. Hetzel, LL.D., Litt.D., President.
 Princeton University, Princeton, N. J., John G. Hibben, Ph.D., LL.D., President.
 Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y., Palmer C. Ricketts, C.E., LL.D., President.
 Rutgers University, New Brunswick, N. J., Philip M. Brett, Acting President.
 St. Lawrence University, Canton, N. Y., Richard Eddy Sykes, M.S., D.D., President.
 Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken, N. J., H. N. Davis, Ph.D., President.
 Susquehanna University, Selinsgrove, Pa., Rev. G. Norris Smith, D.D., President.
 Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pa., Frank Aydelotte, B.Litt. (Oxon.), President.
 Syracuse University, Syracuse, N. Y., Charles W. Flint, D.D., LL.D., Chancellor.
 Temple University, Philadelphia, Pa., Charles E. Beury, LL.B., President.
 Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., Frank Parker Day, LL.D., Litt.D., President.
 United States Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., Major General William R. Smith, U.S.A., Superintendent.
 University of Buffalo, Buffalo, N. Y., Samuel P. Capen, Ph.D., President.
 University of Delaware, Newark, Del., Walter Hulihan, Ph.D., D.C.L., LL.D., President.

University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa., Thomas S. Gates, LL.D., President.
 University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa., John G. Bowman, LL.D., Chancellor.
 University of Rochester, Rochester, N. Y., Rush Rhees, D.D., LL.D., President.
 Villanova College, Villanova, Pa., Rev. James H. Griffin, LL.D., O.S.A., President.
 Virginia Military Institute, Lexington, Va., General John A. Lejeune, Superintendent.
 Washington and Jefferson College, Washington, Pa., E. M. Weyer, Acting President.
 West Virginia University, Morgantown, W. Va., John R. Turner, Ph.D., President.

Third District

Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn, Ala., Bradford Knapp, LL.B., D.Agr., President.
 Catholic University of America, Washington, D. C., Right Rev. James H. Ryan, D.D., President.
 Centenary College, Shreveport, La., George S. Sexton, D.D., President.
 Centre College, Danville, Ky., Charles J. Turck, M.A., LL.B., President.
 Clemson Agricultural College, Clemson College, S. C., Enoch W. Sikes, Ph.D., President.
 Duke University, Durham, N. C., William P. Few, Ph.D., LL.D., President.
 Georgetown University, Washington, D. C., Rev. W. C. Nevils, Ph.D., President.
 Georgia School of Technology, Atlanta, Ga., Marion L. Brittain, LL.D., President.
 Howard University, Washington, D. C., Mordecai W. Johnson, D.D., President.
 John B. Stetson University, De Land, Fla., Lincoln Hulley, Ph.D., President.
 Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md., Joseph S. Ames, Ph.D., LL.D., President.
 Loyola University, New Orleans, La., Very Rev. F. D. Sullivan, M.A., President.
 Mount St. Mary's College, Emmitsburg, Md., Monsignor B. J. Bradley, LL.D., President.
 North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering, West Raleigh, N. C., Eugene C. Brooks, Litt.D., LL.D., President.
 St. John's College, Annapolis, Md., Douglas H. Gordon, B.A., LL.B., President.
 Tulane University, New Orleans, La., A. B. Dinwiddie, LL.D., President.
 United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., Rear Admiral Thomas C. Hart, U.S.N., Superintendent.
 University of Florida, Gainesville, Fla., John J. Tigert, D.C.L., LL.D., President.
 University of Georgia, Athens, Ga., Charles M. Snelling, Sc.D., President.
 University of Maryland, College Park, Md., Raymond A. Pearson, LL.D., D. Agr., President.
 University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. C., Frank P. Graham, President.
 University of the South, Sewanee, Tenn., Benjamin F. Finney, LL.D., President.
 University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tenn., H. A. Morgan, LL.D., President.
 University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Va., John L. Newcomb, B.A., C.E., Acting President.

Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn., J. H. Kirkland, Ph.D., D.C.L., LL.D., Chancellor.
 Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg, Va., Julian A. Burruss, Ph.D., President.
 Wake Forest College, Wake Forest, N. C., Thurman D. Kitchin, M.D., President.
 Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va., Francis P. Gaines, Ph.D., Litt.D., President.

Fourth District

Bradley Polytechnic Institute, Peoria, Ill., Frederic R. Hamilton, Ph.D., President.
 Butler University, Indianapolis, Ind., Robert J. Aley, Ph.D., LL.D., President.
 Carleton College, Northfield, Minn., Donald J. Cowling, D.D., LL.D., President.
 College of St. Thomas, St. Paul, Minn., M. Schumacher, President.
 Denison University, Granville, Ohio, Avery A. Shaw, D.D., President.
 DePauw University, Greencastle, Ind., G. Bromley Oxnam, D.D., President.
 Indiana University, Bloomington, Ind., William L. Bryan, Ph.D., LL.D., President.
 Knox College, Galesburg, Ill., Albert Britt, Litt.D., President.
 Lawrence College, Appleton, Wis., Henry M. Wriston, Ph.D., LL.D., President.
 Marquette University, Milwaukee, Wis., William M. Magee, S. J., President.
 Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, Alfred H. Upham, Ph.D., LL.D., President.
 Michigan State College, East Lansing, Mich., Robert S. Shaw, B.S.A., President.
 Michigan State Normal College, Ypsilanti, Mich., Charles McKenny, LL.D., President.
 Mount Union College, Alliance, Ohio, W. H. McMaster, D.D., LL.D., President.
 Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill., Walter D. Scott, Ph.D., President.
 Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio, Ernest H. Wilkins, Ph.D., President.
 Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio, George W. Rightmire, M.A., President.
 Ohio University, Athens, Ohio, Elmer B. Bryan, L.H.D., LL.D., President.
 Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio, Edmund D. Soper, D.D., President.
 Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind., Edward C. Elliott, Ph.D., President.
 University of Akron, Akron, Ohio, George F. Zook, Ph.D., President.
 University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill., Robert M. Hutchins, LL.D., President.
 University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, Ohio, Herman Schneider, Sc.D., President.
 University of Dayton, Dayton, Ohio, Rev. B. P. O'Reilly, B.A., President.
 University of Detroit, Detroit, Mich., Rev. J. P. McNichols, S.J., A.M., President.
 University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill., Harry W. Chase, Ph.D., LL.D., President.
 University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich., Alexander G. Ruthven, Ph.D., President.

University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn., Lotus D. Coffman, Ph.D., President.
 University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, Ind., Rev. C. L. O'Donnell, Ph.D., President.
 University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis., Glenn Frank, Litt.D., LL.D., President.
 Western State Teachers College, Kalamazoo, Mich., Dwight B. Waldo, LL.D., President.
 Wittenberg College, Springfield, Ohio, Rees E. Tulloss, Ph.D., LL.D., President.
 Wooster College, Wooster, Ohio, Charles F. Wishart, D.D., President.

Fifth District

Coe College, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Harry M. Gage, LL.D., President.
 Creighton University, Omaha, Neb., William H. Agnew, M.S., President.
 Drake University, Des Moines, Iowa, Daniel W. Morehouse, Ph.D., President.
 Grinnell College, Grinnell, Iowa, John S. Nollen, Ph.D., LL.D., President.
 Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa, Raymond M. Hughes, LL.D., President.
 Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kans., F. D. Farrell, Agr.D., President.
 State University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa, Walter A. Jessup, Ph.D., President.
 University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kans., Ernest H. Lindley, Ph.D., Chancellor.
 University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo., Walter Williams, LL.D., President.
 University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Neb., Edgar A. Burnett, Sc.D., Chancellor.
 University of Oklahoma, Norman, Okla., W. B. Bizzell, Ph.D., LL.D., President.
 University of Wichita, Wichita, Kans., Harold W. Foght, Ph.D., President.
 Washington University, St. Louis, Mo., G. R. Throop, Ph.D., Chancellor.

Sixth District

Baylor University, Waco, Texas, W. S. Allen, Acting President.
 Rice Institute, Houston, Texas, Edgar O. Lovett, Ph.D., LL.D., President.
 Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Texas, C. C. Selecman, D.D., President.
 Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College, College Station, Texas, Thomas O. Walton, President.
 University of Texas, Austin, Texas, H. Y. Benedict, Ph.D., LL.D., President.

Seventh District

Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins, Col., Charles A. Lory, D.Sc., LL.D.
 University of Colorado, Boulder, Colo., George Norlin, Ph.D., LL.D., President.
 University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah, George Thomas, Ph.D., President.

Eighth District

Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis, Ore., William J. Kerr, President.
Stanford University, Stanford University, Cal., Ray Lyman Wilbur, Sc.D., LL.D., President.
State College of Washington, Pullman, Wash., Ernest O. Holland, Ph.D., President.
University of California, Berkeley, Cal., Robert G. Sproul, LL.D., President.
University of Oregon, Eugene, Ore., Arnold B. Hall, J. D., President.
University of Southern California, Los Angeles, Cal., R. B. von Kleinsmid, Sc.D., LL.D., President.
University of Washington, Seattle, Wash., M. Lyle Spencer, Ph.D., LL.D., President.

ALLIED MEMBERS

The Rocky Mountain Faculty Athletic Conference, comprising:

University of Colorado	Utah Agricultural College
Colorado State School of Mines	Colorado Agricultural College
Colorado College	Colorado State Teachers College
University of Denver	Western State Teachers College
Brigham Young University	Montana State College
University of Utah	University of Wyoming

The Kansas College Athletic Association, comprising:

Bethany College	Ottawa University
St. Mary's College	McPherson College
Baker University	Kansas Wesleyan University

The Northwest Intercollegiate Conference, comprising:

Oregon Agricultural College	Willamette University
College of Idaho	Pacific University
College of Puget Sound	Linfield College
Whitman College	

The Colored Intercollegiate Athletic Association, comprising:

Bluefield State Teachers College	St. Paul Normal and Industrial School
Hampton Institute	Shaw University
Howard University	Johnson C. Smith University
Lincoln University	Virginia State College
Morgan College	Virginia Union University
North Carolina A. & M. College	
North Carolina State College	

The Central Intercollegiate Athletic Conference, comprising:

College of Emporia	Kansas State Teachers College of Pittsburg
Kansas State Teachers College of Emporia	Municipal University of Wichita
Kansas State Teachers College of Hays	Southwestern College
	Washburn College

Indiana Intercollegiate Conference, comprising:

Ball State Teachers College	Indiana State Teachers College
Butler University	Indiana University
Central Normal College	Manchester College
Concordia College	Normal College, A. G. U.
DePauw University	Oakland City College
Earlham College	Purdue University
Evansville College	Rose Polytechnic Institute
Franklin College	University of Notre Dame
Hanover College	Valparaiso University
Huntington College	Vincennes University
Indiana Central College	Wabash College

The Southern California Intercollegiate Athletic Conference, comprising:

California Institute of Technology	San Diego State Teachers College
Occidental College	University of Redlands
Pomona College	Whittier College
La Verne College	Santa Barbara State Teachers College

The Mid-West Collegiate Athletic Conference, comprising:

Beloit College	Knox College
Carleton College	Lawrence College
Coe College	Monmouth College
Cornell College	Ripon College
Hamline University	

The Michigan Collegiate Conference, comprising:

Central State Normal School	College of the City of Detroit
Michigan State Normal College	Western State Normal School

The Missouri Valley Intercollegiate Athletic Association, comprising:

Iowa State College	University of Missouri
Kansas State Agricultural College	University of Nebraska
University of Kansas	University of Oklahoma

The Ohio College Athletic Conference, comprising:

Baldwin-Wallace College	Mount Union College
Capital University	Muskingum College
Case School of Applied Science	Oberlin College
College of Wooster	Ohio Northern University
Heidelberg University	Ohio State University
Hiram College	Otterbein College
Kenyon College	University of Dayton
Marietta College	Western Reserve University

The Middle Atlantic States College Athletic Conference, comprising:

Bucknell University	Muhlenberg College
Columbia University	New York University
University of Delaware	University of Pennsylvania
Drexel Institute	Pennsylvania Military College
Franklin and Marshall College	Princeton University
Gettysburg College	Rutgers University
Haverford College	Stevens Institute
Johns Hopkins University	Susquehanna University
Juniata College	Ursinus College
Lebanon Valley College	Washington College
Lehigh University	

The Southwest Athletic Conference, comprising:

Baylor University	Texas University
Rice Institute	University of Arkansas
Southern Methodist University	Texas Christian University
A. & M. College of Texas	

The Virginia Intercollegiate Athletic Conference, comprising:

Bridgewater College	Randolph-Macon College
Emory and Henry College	Roanoke College
Hampden-Sydney College	University of Richmond
Lynchburg College	William and Mary College

The Pacific Coast Intercollegiate Athletic Conference, comprising:

Oregon Agricultural College	University of Oregon
Stanford University	University of Southern California
State College of Washington	University of Washington
State University of Montana	University of California, at Los Angeles
University of California	
University of Idaho	

The Southern Conference, comprising:

University of Alabama	North Carolina State College
Alabama Polytechnic Institute	University of North Carolina
Clemson College	University of South Carolina
Duke University	University of the South
University of Florida	University of Tennessee
Georgia School of Technology	Tulane University
University of Georgia	Vanderbilt University
University of Kentucky	University of Virginia
Louisiana State University	Virginia Military Institute
University of Maryland	Virginia Polytechnic Institute
Mississippi A. & M. College	Washington and Lee University
University of Mississippi	

The Missouri Valley Conference, comprising:

Creighton University	Oklahoma A. & M. College
Drake University	Washington University
Grinnell College	

The Texas Athletic Conference, comprising:

Austin College	Simmons University
Howard Payne College	Southwestern University
St. Edwards University	Trinity University

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

Andover Academy, Andover, Mass.
 Lawrenceville School, Lawrenceville, N. J.
 Mercersburg Academy, Mercersburg, Pa.
 New York Military Academy, Cornwall-on-Hudson, N. Y.
 Rochester Athenaeum, Rochester, N. Y.
 The Principia, St. Louis, Mo.
 University School, Cleveland, Ohio.
 Worcester Academy, Worcester, Mass.

PROCEEDINGS

The Twenty-sixth Annual Convention of the National Collegiate Athletic Association met at the Hotel Astor, New York City, at ten o'clock A. M. on December 31, 1931, President Kennedy in the chair. The minutes of the last convention having been issued in printed form, the reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

The following registered their attendance:

I. MEMBERS:

Alabama Polytechnic Institute: Coach C. A. Wynne.
 Amherst College: Professor A. W. Marsh, Professor A. G. Wheeler, Dean C. S. Porter, Professor U. H. Stallings.
 Bates College: Mr. Leslie Spinks.
 Boston University: Dean F. R. Rogers, Mr. G. V. Brown.
 Bowdoin College: Director M. E. Morrell, Professor R. H. Cobb, Coach J. J. McGee, Coach L. S. Wells, Mr. D. D. Lancaster.
 Brown University: Professor F. W. Marvel, Mr. N. S. Taber, Mr. R. K. Cole.
 Clemson College: Professor D. H. Henry, Dr. L. W. Milford, Mr. J. C. Littlejohn, Coach J. C. Neely, Mr. J. H. Woodward.
 Colgate University: Professor J. H. Starr, Mr. S. W. Ingram.
 College of the City of New York: Professor F. A. Woll, Professor Walter Williamson, Mr. H. J. Parker, Mr. G. E. Goss.
 Columbia University: Dr. E. S. Elliott, Mr. W. L. Hughes, Mr. F. G. Smith, Mr. G. C. Buckhert.
 Connecticut Agricultural College: Mr. R. J. Guyer.
 Cornell University: Professor H. Diederichs.
 Creighton University: Mr. A. A. Schabinger.
 Dartmouth College: Professor R. J. Delahanty.
 Duke University: Mr. C. M. Boyles.
 Fordham University: Dean C. J. Deane, Mr. J. F. Coffey.
 Georgetown University: Mr. H. J. Murphy.
 Georgia School of Technology: Professor A. H. Armstrong.
 Gettysburg College: Professor C. E. Bilheimer.
 Grinnell College: Professor L. L. Watt.
 Hamilton College: Director A. I. Prettyman, Mr. M. A. Weber, Director J. M. Gélas, Director A. R. Winters.
 Harvard University: Director W. J. Bingham, Mr. H. R. Coffin.
 Haverford College: Mr. Arlington Evans.
 Howard University: Professor C. W. Davis.
 Indiana University: Professor Z. G. Clevenger.
 International Y. M. C. A. College: Dr. J. H. McCurdy, Professor E. W. Pennock, Professor J. L. Rothacker, Mr. H. S. DeGroot.
 Iowa State College: Professor T. N. Metcalf.
 Kansas State College: Professor H. H. King, Mr. M. F. Ahearn.
 Lafayette College: Dr. H. A. Lorenz.
 Lehigh University: Mr. W. R. Okeson, Professor J. S. Long, Professor H. R. Reiter, Mr. J. G. Petrikin.
 Massachusetts Institute of Technology: Dr. J. A. Rockwell, Dean T. P. Pitré.

Miami University: Professor G. L. Rider, Mr. C. M. Pittser.
 Michigan State Normal College: Professor L. W. Olds.
 Middlebury College: Professor B. H. Beck, Professor A. M. Brown.
 Mount Union College: Director J. M. Thorpe.
 New York University: Professor P. O. Badger, Director T. A. Distler,
 Mr. A. B. Nixon, Mr. F. R. Eastwood, Mr. E. A. Pritchard.
 Northwestern University: Professor O. F. Long.
 Notre Dame University: Director J. C. Harper.
 Oberlin College: Professor C. W. Savage, Professor J. H. Nichols, Pro-
 fessor L. K. Butler.
 Ohio State University: Professor T. E. French, Professor L. W. St.
 John.
 Oregon State College: Mr. P. J. Schisler.
 Pennsylvania Military College: Mr. C. L. Conner.
 Pennsylvania State College: Dean R. L. Sackett, Director Hugo Bezdek,
 Mr. N. M. Fleming.
 Princeton University: Dr. C. W. Kennedy, Dr. J. E. Raycroft, Mr. T. J.
 Davies.
 Purdue University: Professor N. E. Kizer.
 Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute: Professor P. S. Graham.
 Rhode Island State College: Director F. W. Keaney.
 Rice Institute: Dr. H. A. Scott.
 Rutgers University: Director M. A. Blake, Dean W. T. Marvin, Mr. H. J.
 Rockafeller.
 St. Lawrence University: Mr. R. B. Clogston, Coach T. T. Sullivan.
 State College of Washington: Professor H. H. House, Mr. O. E. Hol-
 lingberry.
 Stevens Institute: Director J. A. Davis, Mr. J. C. Sem, Mr. F. J. Misar.
 Susquehanna University: Professor L. G. Grossman, Mr. W. W. Ullery.
 Swarthmore College: Professor S. C. Palmer, Mr. C. C. Miller, Pro-
 fessor R. H. Dunn, Dean A. C. Valentine, Mr. G. R. Pfann.
 Syracuse University: Professor W. J. Davison, Coach T. F. Keane, Mr.
 G. B. Thurston.
 Temple University: Dr. C. M. Russell.
 Trinity College: Professor Ray Oosting, Dr. H. C. Swan.
 Union College: Dean C. F. Garis.
 U. S. Military Academy: Col. R. G. Alexander, Lt.-Col. C. L. Fenton,
 Major P. B. Fleming, Capt. L. M. Jones.
 U. S. Naval Academy: Lt. Comdr. J. L. Hall, Lt. Comdr. H. E. Over-
 esch, Capt. J. W. Wilcox, Coach E. E. Miller.
 University of California: Dean T. M. Putnam, Mr. W. W. Monahan.
 University of Chicago: Professor H. O. Page.
 University of Colorado: Mr. M. E. Witham.
 University of Cincinnati: Professor R. G. Babcock.
 University of Georgia: Dean S. V. Sanford, Mr. H. J. Stegeman, Mr.
 C. E. Martin.
 University of Illinois: Mr. A. R. vonLehsten.
 University of Kansas: Dr. James Naismith.
 University of Maine: Professor T. S. Curtis.
 University of Maryland: Dr. H. C. Byrd, Professor C. L. Mackert.
 University of Michigan: Professor F. H. Yost.
 University of Minnesota: Professor H. O. Crisler, Professor L. F. Keller.
 University of Missouri: Professor C. L. Brewer.
 University of New Hampshire: Professor W. H. Cowell.
 University of North Carolina: Director R. A. Fetzer.
 University of Pennsylvania: Dean E. L. Mercer, Professor F. W. Luch-
 ring, Mr. H. J. Harman, Mr. Jamison Swarts.
 University of Rochester: Professor Walter Campbell, Director M. J.
 Lawless.
 University of Southern California: Professor W. R. LaPorte.

University of Texas: Professor D. A. Penick.
 University of Utah: Professor H. L. Marshall.
 University of Vermont: Professor J. E. Donohugh, Professor H. E.
 Prentice.
 Vanderbilt University: Dr. L. C. Glenn.
 Wake Forest College: Director F. S. Miller, Professor T. M. Utley.
 Washington University: Dr. A. H. Sharpe.
 Wesleyan University: Professor F. W. Nicolson, Dr. Edgar Fauver,
 Professor J. F. Martin, Professor H. G. McCurdy.
 Western State Teachers College: Director J. A. Hyames, Coach M. J.
 Gary.
 West Virginia University: Director H. A. Stansbury, Coach A. E. Neale,
 Dr. C. P. Schott.
 Williams College: Professor G. N. Messer, Professor C. L. Graham.
 Wittenberg College: Mr. O. K. Cornwell.
 Wooster College: Professor L. C. Boles.
 Worcester Polytechnic Institute: Professor P. R. Carpenter.
 Yale University: Professor J. M. Cates.

II. ALLIED MEMBERS:

Central Intercollegiate Association: Professor W. J. Poundstone.
 Colored Intercollegiate Athletic Association: Professor J. L. Whitehead.
 Kansas Conference: Dr. W. B. Wilson.
 Midwest Conference: Professor C. H. Doehling.
 Missouri Valley Conference: Dr. H. H. King.
 Rocky Mountain Conference: Dr. H. L. Marshall, Professor C. E. Davis.
 Southern California Conference: Mr. F. J. Groat.
 Southwest Conference: Professor D. A. Penick.
 Western Conference: Professor T. E. French.

III. ASSOCIATE MEMBERS:

Lawrenceville School: Director Lory Prentiss.
 Phillips Academy, Andover: Dr. P. S. Page, Mr. Oswald Tower.

IV. INDIVIDUALS:

Mr. L. W. Allen, Hartford, Conn.
 Professor F. L. Brown, Lane Technical High School, Chicago, Ill.
 Mr. R. W. P. Brown, Newtonville, Mass.
 Coach T. E. Dandeleit, Marshall College.
 Director L. W. Dick, Woodberry Forest School, Virginia.
 Professor C. H. Edwards, Colby College.
 Professor J. E. Farrell, Providence College.
 Director A. B. Forslund, Mount Hermon School.
 Mr. L. J. Frank, Pacific University.
 Director Blair Gullion, Earlham College.
 Mr. Gavin Hadden, New York City.
 Director R. M. Hawley, Marshall College.
 Mr. W. J. Hitzler, Fieldston School, New York City.
 Director H. A. Jones, New York State Department of Education.
 Vice-President J. W. Klein, Allbright College.
 Dr. E. S. Lamb, McGill University, Canada.
 Mr. W. F. Lange, Muskingum College.
 Director E. H. Lauer, University of Iowa.
 Professor E. S. Liston, Baker University.
 Commandant D. J. McGill, Catholic Boys Brigade, New York City.
 Professor J. F. McKale, University of Arizona.

Mr. W. H. McKillop, Pratt Institute.
 Supervisor W. W. H. Mustaine, New York State Department of Education.
 Professor Norton Pritchett, Davidson College.
 Mr. R. A. Ride, Case School of Applied Science.
 Mr. S. L. Robinson, Mississippi College.
 Mr. M. J. Ryan, Colby College.
 Mr. A. H. Simons, West Virginia Wesleyan College.
 Mr. G. E. Stock, National Council, Y. M. C. A.
 Mr. W. B. Stone, Muskingum College.

MORNING SESSION

The addresses at the morning session consisted of the President's address, a paper by Major J. L. Griffith describing the recent athletic investigation by the University of Minnesota, a description by Father F. H. Sill, Headmaster, of the athletic plan at the Kent School, and an address by President Thomas S. Gates of the University of Pennsylvania on the topic: "Where are we, and where are we going, in Intercollegiate Athletics?" These addresses will be found in full on pages 75 to 114 of these Proceedings.

The convention voted to refer with power to the Executive Committee the suggestion of President Kennedy that a committee be appointed to consider the possibility of appointing a permanent executive officer of the Association.

AFTERNOON SESSION

The Secretary read his report, and the following recommendation of the Executive Committee were approved by the convention:

(1) That the Texas Athletic Conference be elected to allied membership.

(2) That the extra convention of the Association, voted last December, be held July 29 and 30 in Los Angeles, provided the local committee can make the necessary hotel arrangements. Otherwise another date will be selected, to be announced later.

(3) That the annual meeting be held in New York next December, in accordance with the following program of allied meetings:

Monday and Tuesday, December 26 and 27—Football Coaches.

Tuesday and Wednesday, December 27 and 28—Physical Directors.

Wednesday and Thursday, December 28 and 29—Student Health.

Thursday, December 29—N. C. A. A. Round Tables and Council.

Friday, December 30—N. C. A. A. Convention.

(4) That the N. C. A. A. Track Meet be held in Chicago June 10 and 11, 1932, and that the date and place of the N. C. A. A. Wrestling Meet be determined by the Wrestling Rules Committee, in conference with the President and Secretary of the Association.

The Treasurer presented his report, which was accepted, showing a balance on hand of \$5,657.10. The report had been audited by Professor L. W. St. John. The reports of the vice-presidents and of the various rules committees were presented in printed form. Mr. E. K. Hall read the report of the Football Rules Committee. All these reports will be found in these Proceedings, pages 19 to 74.

Mr. Leslie Mann, Secretary of the U. S. Amateur Baseball Association, read a paper on the work of that association, which will be found on pages 115 to 120.

For the special committees, reports were made as follows:

(1) Dean Sanford reported progress on behalf of the committee on the coördination of athletic agencies and the definition of the objectives of athletics.

(2) For the committee appointed to discuss a proposition to draw up a set of rules for the government of college sports to which members of the Association must subscribe, the chairman, Dean Mendell of Yale, reported that it was not thought best at this time to formulate any such definite code. The committee asked to be discharged, and such action was taken.

(3) Mr. E. K. Hall reported progress on behalf of the committee on the relation of the public press to intercollegiate athletics.

(4) Professor L. W. St. John, chairman of the committee to raise funds from the colleges in support of the Olympic Games Fund, emphasized the points made by President Kennedy in his address in the morning, and urged the fullest possible coöperation by the colleges in meeting their responsibilities in this matter.

Chairman T. E. French, of Ohio State University, reported on behalf of the committee to nominate rules committees. His report was adopted, and the names of the members of the committees for the current year will be found on pages 2 to 4 of this report.

Professor C. L. Brewer, chairman of the nominating committee, presented the report of his committee, nominating all officers of last year for re-election, except for the substitution of the name of Professor H. H. King, of Kansas State College, for that of the late Dean Beyer. The report was accepted, and the list of officers will be found on page 1 of these Proceedings.

REPORTS OF DISTRICTS

FIRST DISTRICT

PROFESSOR A. W. MARSH, AMHERST COLLEGE

During the past year athletics have been carried on quite normally among the New England colleges. Five colleges have added new sports such as soccer, lacrosse, and field hockey. One college, because of reduced income, has dropped most of the minor sports. This seems unfortunate, as it deprives so many men of their chance to participate in intercollegiate games. Three colleges have reduced their football schedule by one game. Three colleges report increased student participation on intercollegiate teams, but many more find that the growth of intramural sports has resulted in the reduction in the size of varsity squads. It is natural that many students prefer to play regularly on some intramural team rather than to warm the bench as a member of a second or third team. In more than half of the colleges attendance at contests has dropped off. This may be due in some cases to the lean years, but in many colleges it is due to the increased opportunity for students to play their own games and to the reduced community pressure to support the varsity teams.

During this last fall the New England Intercollegiate Soccer League was formed. This includes Harvard, Yale, Dartmouth, Brown, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Springfield College. The Intercollegiate Lacrosse Association has added Massachusetts Institute of Technology to its membership.

There have been very few new rules governing competition. One college has passed the freshman rule. Boston University has been trying out a new policy of player control in all intercollegiate sports. Under this plan the captain takes charge of the team from the time the game begins until the end, including all rest periods. As a protection to the players, the team physician determines the fitness of each player to start or remain in the game. There has been much discussion of this policy, which has much in theory to commend it. Its success in practice depends largely on its adoption by other colleges, so that there may be uniformity in the system.

Several tendencies have been noted this year. The first of these is the move toward limited representation of alumni on boards of athletic control. This tends directly toward faculty control of athletic policies. Slowly but surely New England colleges are accepting this principle. Slowly but surely, also, the smaller colleges, at least, are tending toward the selection of

coaches for full-year teaching and including them as members of the faculty. Where this has been done, the problem is one of judging the work of such men as that of other members of the faculty is judged, and not to allow the hue and cry of the lean season to determine the success or failure of the work.

There has been much discussion of the charity games for the benefit of the unemployed. Among many of the smaller colleges, at least, there has been a strong feeling that such games tend to put too much strain on the individual players who have been through a strenuous season, and, secondly, are definitely out of step with the earnest attempt to preserve the values of the game of football. Such an attitude should not be confused with unwillingness to accept the universal obligation to assist the unemployed.

SECOND DISTRICT

DEAN R. L. SACKETT, PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE

Reports from a number of institutions show a steady growth in intramural athletics and an increasing variety of such sports.

There is a definite movement toward institutional responsibility for intercollegiate athletics, including faculty approval of schedules and of eligibility of players. In one report the question of scholastic eligibility is raised by pointing out that the requirements vary with each institution and that, therefore, competition may not be on a fair and accepted basis. The fact that the scholastic standards are unknown is disturbing. The actual difference may be unimportant or it may be significant. It was urged that there be an exchange of views and the adoption of a general principle for eligibility by a group of eastern institutions.

Several institutions in this district have announced that athletic subsidies in any form are no longer offered by them. There are others which have not made a statement so far as the writer is informed. Columbia, Princeton, the University of Pennsylvania, Lehigh University, Haverford College, and Swarthmore College have made such statements and Penn State has continued this policy. There are, no doubt, many others which have followed this policy or are doing so without public announcement. It would be encouraging if this principle were more generally accepted and announced.

The growth of intramural sports is illustrated by the developments at the Pennsylvania State College. Five years ago "class scraps" were the only organized intramural sports. Today, there are fifteen organized and supervised intramural sports and 3500 students participated last year.

Prior to 1918 the athletic or physical education staff consisted of one full-time instructor and one assistant. Seasonal coaches

were employed for the major sports. Under Mr. Hugo Bezdek as director, the staff has increased to fourteen full-time and thirteen part-time instructors. The Department of Physical Education is now an organized School of Physical Education and Athletics.

Intercollegiate athletics in 1906 included three sports; namely, football, basketball, and baseball, with a total of thirty-five letter-men. Today the intercollegiate program provides for 1500 participants among whom are 350 letter winners in thirteen intercollegiate sports.

THIRD DISTRICT

DEAN S. V. SANFORD, UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA

In the third district, which is identical with the territory of the Southern Conference, few things of interest have taken place. So frequently have I written of conditions in this district that I find it almost impossible to present any worthwhile material. Let me repeat what I said in a former report that a pair of new eyes is needed to prevent the report of this district from becoming uninteresting.

In this district there are several important athletic conferences, and these are solving as rapidly as possible many of our athletic difficulties and problems. These difficulties could long since have been solved if we all honestly believed in the doctrine of fair play and sport for sport's sake. It is a hopeful sign that more and more we are accepting the doctrine that athletics should be maintained "on an ethical plane in keeping with the dignity and high purpose of education".

At times we become discouraged because we realize that the principles of amateur sport for which this National Collegiate Athletic Association stands are violated. Certain evils continue: proselyting—the offering of inducements to players to enter colleges or universities because of their athletic abilities—the singling out of prominent athletic students of preparatory schools and endeavoring to influence them to enter a particular college or university—the playing of those who are not *bona fide* students in good and regular standing.

No matter how many good things have been accomplished in the past twenty-five years, these two unnecessary evils, proselyting and subsidizing, still exist. There are those who tell us they have solved these problems; perhaps so—but I am convinced that those who are most boastful are only dreaming. It is encouraging, however, that a rapid deflation at the present time is taking place in respect to proselyting and subsidizing. It will continue, but it will not reach perfection, for we must remember

there are few perfect things in this human existence. Year by year many of us become more and more convinced of the necessity of radical measures and of the necessity of the National Collegiate Athletic Association becoming a regulatory instead of an advisory body. Perhaps more of us are now ready to say: "We do not believe the possible benefit gained by a few men trained for spectacular contests is an adequate offset for the time and money invested, the distortion of social and educational values, both inside and outside the college, and the unequivocal loss to the mass of the undergraduates, arising from the concentration of interest in the athletic exploitation of a favored few".

The Southern Conference held its annual meeting in New Orleans on December 18 and 19. It was an eventful meeting, and resulted in much active good. It voted drastic revisions and regulations, including bans on recruiting and athletic subsidies, and also approved a proposal to employ a full time commissioner to supervise athletics. Further amendments passed included outlawing the use of motion pictures and still cameras for scouting purposes; limiting participation to one freshman and three varsity years over a period of five consecutive years; prohibiting the broadcasting of football games; and denying the privilege of the sidelines to all persons except the coaches, the players in uniform, two physicians, four student managers, two water boys, and officials of the college.

The regulations concerning broadcasting and denying privileges of the sidelines to photographers brought a storm of criticism and disapproval from the press and the public. Of course wise and adequate provision will be made for all photographers representing the press. It was felt that indiscriminate broadcasting was diminishing the attendance at the games. Whether this is a wise regulation only time can tell. If it should prove to be an unwise regulation, it will be repealed or modified at the next annual meeting. At best, it is an experiment—perhaps too drastic.

No doubt broadcasting has helped very much to popularize football, particularly by the national hookups. Our problems have not arisen from the national broadcasting companies, but from the small local stations that have benefited commercially at the expense of the athletic associations.

The Southern Conference tightened up on entrance by limiting the number of vocational units to a maximum of four, and passed more rigid scholastic standards; during the preceding semester or quarter the student must have passed three-fifths of his work in order to be eligible, and three-fourths during the preceding year.

The Southern Conference as a whole reiterated its intention of establishing among its members a spirit of amateurism that will be unquestioned. A special meeting will be held the latter

part of February to hear the report of the committee on the question of a commissioner.

I have given more prominence in this report to the accomplishments of the Southern Conference than to those of other athletic associations. I simply have not the specific information at hand at this time. I desire to say, however, that these other excellent athletic associations, particularly the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Association, the oldest in the third district, are doing their part as well and as effectively as the Southern Conference.

Football in the third district has felt the effect of the depression. While certain conference institutions have had excellent gate receipts, the best in their history, many others have had a large decrease. The fact that football carries the entire athletic program of the average American college will be brought home in full force when a number of institutions put into effect a curtailment of their spring sports program because of the lean receipts during the 1931 football season.

The expense of conducting a first class athletic program is considerable, and when football suffers the other major sports feel the bite of the retrenchment more keenly. Football is not so commercialized as many seemed to think it was. Those who figured that football receipts were too large are now watching a retrenchment in baseball, basketball, and track programs, and with this a retrenchment in intramural sports.

"Athletics for all" has been the cry for many years—sports and playing fields for every student. Who is to pay for all this, if football receipts are cut down to any great extent? Who is to pay for the needed equipment—for golf, tennis, swimming, baseball, basketball, lacrosse, track, etc.? Who is to reach into the atmosphere and draw down the gold?

"For after all, who is going to furnish the equipment needed for those students seeking other recreation apart from football? Is it to come from those denouncing football gate receipts? You can make your own guess, and you need no vivid imagination to turn out the answer. More than a few have discovered that you can not walk in opposite directions at the same time. Football receipts are off, and that also means there will be fewer students playing other games this winter and spring. And no one has proved yet that this, in turn, will mean more attention to class room work. But if football was over commercialized, the economic tangle has done a swifter and more complete job of deflation than all the faculties and athletic conferences in the world could accomplish".

I wish to conclude this report with a paragraph from my report of 1928: "The athletic associations and conferences have accomplished a great deal in eliminating certain abuses in inter-collegiate sports. We have in large measure nearly completed our mission so far as passing technical rules. We can go no

further, in my opinion, unless we are willing to take a step forward in the coördination of all agencies governing athletics. We can not hope to accomplish very much in the future working from the technical side; we must look to the scholastic side—perhaps the unpopular side at present. We should use the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, the American Association of University Professors, the many sectional associations of colleges and secondary schools, and other similar organizations. If the evils that are threatening intercollegiate sports are to be successfully combatted, there should be a unified program of operation endorsed and supported by all the powers interested, by this conference and similar ones, by association of colleges, by faculty members in each college, by all the organized administrative forces that lie behind these committees". And again may I urge this Association "to accept as its logical duty the job of serving as a central clearing house through which we may establish the fullest unanimity in ideals, procedure, and regulations throughout our local athletic conferences".

In conclusion let us all remember that no game which is not inherently great could have reached the place football has among so many college men and such a large proportion of the American people.

Let us all have reasonable schedules and forget national championships and all other "tinkling cymbals and sounding brass", and remember that the members of the National Collegiate Association still have an opportunity, an obligation, and a responsibility resting upon them collectively and individually. Let us continue to have faith in our ability to solve the perplexing and embarrassing problems incident to college sports, and thus save the most interesting, the most colorful, and most spectacular of all college games, intercollegiate football.

FOURTH DISTRICT

PROFESSOR O. F. LONG, NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY

Despite a year of greater financial depression and much attendant confusion, the Fourth District can report reasonably stable conditions and continued progress. The conduct of athletics rests with conferences, some fifteen or twenty, which range from next to the oldest in the country to others of more recent organization or alignment. Such a system of control inevitably means a high degree of responsibility and quick responsiveness to any particular set of conditions or trend in legislation. In general, very satisfactory conditions have been reported from all of the six states, with Ohio perhaps the scene of somewhat more strain and adjustment than elsewhere.

Conditions in Colleges and Normal Schools

A typical statement is that of Mr. C. W. Whitten, Commissioner of the Illinois Intercollegiate Athletic Conference (22 colleges):

"It can scarcely be questioned that there is a progressively increasing respect for and observance of not only the written eligibility requirements and conditions of contest but also the spirit of good sportsmanship and ethics in all intercollegiate competition. It has been a long time since any college has been openly accused of violating either the letter or the spirit of the rules, or since formal charges have been preferred against any college in the conference. There undoubtedly is manifest in some quarters a disposition to favor athletes when scholarships and other opportunities for financial assistance are available. However, the conference has on two occasions expressed its entire approval of the standard of the North Central Association, which requires that such assistance be distributed entirely without any discrimination either for or against athletes, and undoubtedly the general trend of the conference action is in the direction of conformity with that requirement."

Similar reports are at hand from the conferences in Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan and Minnesota. From Ohio two reports may be quoted. For the Buckeye Intercollegiate Athletic Conference, the Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. G. E. Gauthier, states:

"The schools in the Buckeye Intercollegiate Athletic Conference are living very strictly up to the eligibility rules as laid down by the North Central Association. We have copied our rules pretty much after the Western Conference, and are very strict in the enforcement of all eligibility rules. Our tendency all of the time is for more strict regulations.

We have uniform rules for all of the schools in the Buckeye Conference, both as to the conduct of sports and the eligibility of students, also a uniform rule for awards and other details in connection with our sports.

All of the schools in the Conference are affected by the financial depression, but it is our experience that football receipts this fall are as good as, if not better than, in 1930."

Professor C. W. Savage, of Oberlin, reporting on the Ohio Conference, writes as follows:

"After several years of laxity, it is my judgment that the past year has seen a stronger determination to observe not only the letter but the spirit of our existing eligibility rules. The appointment of a Secretary on Officials by the Ohio Conference Manager's Association and later his appointment as Commissioner of Ohio Conference athletics by that conference will certainly have a favorable influence upon athletic conditions in the conference.

I doubt if any progress toward uniformity has been made in

the Ohio Conference, but I understand that the Northwestern Ohio Athletic Conference, familiarly known as the Little Big Seven, has achieved considerable progress. Intercollegiate athletic relations in the Buckeye Association seem to be considerably strained. The faculty of the Liberal Arts College at Miami University has, according to press reports, gone on record asking for less emphasis on intercollegiate football, the elimination of spring practice, and a shorter playing schedule.

There seems to be an increased tendency each year for patrons to flock to the great spectacles held in the big stadiums such as Ohio State at Columbus, University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, Notre Dame in Indiana, Pittsburgh and Carnegie Tech at Pittsburgh. Games in smaller communities in college towns and without the ballyhoo of metropolitan papers are experiencing an alarming diminution in the number of patrons and consequent financial disaster. It may be that college administrations because of the depression will be forced to face the problem of determining whether or not intercollegiate sports as at present conducted are educationally justifiable. If they are, they may well be supported out of college and university funds. If they are not a part of the approved educational experience of college men, then no other solution can be found than that they should be modified so as to be educationally justifiable or else abandoned."

Treatment of Junior Colleges

This problem is far from a uniform settlement. The number of such institutions increases and their athletic strength varies from year to year. Nor does it always involve all the usual competitive sports. Their graduates are under the same one year restriction when migrating to the Big Ten universities as are other college students. Several conferences have adopted this same policy, while others either require a shorter period of residence to establish eligibility or impose no restrictions. Except where the junior college is a unit in a closely knit state scheme of public education, it appears logical to consider its students as migrants in the usual sense.

Conditions in the Intercollegiate Conference

(a) *Football.* A good offense may constitute the best defense on the field, but in retrospect the game is frequently on the defense. In the record of criticisms from year to year commercialism, over-emphasis, scouting, and brutality have each served a turn. It is said that a long time ago even so kindly a monarch as Henry VIII of England sought to make the sport a gentler spectacle. With the present post-season discussion of danger to life we have one aspect which was to the fore when the N. C. A. A. was organized, a quarter of a century ago. In this

Conference there have not been any more injuries than in former years, and apparently the percentage of minor injuries remains about the same from year to year. In the thirty-five years of the Conference existence there have fortunately been no fatalities. As far as can be recalled, the severe injuries fell in the earlier days of massed plays, and for this reason there is agitation in some quarters against the wedge formation in the return of kickoff plays. Today great care is exercised in maintaining proper playing fields. The best of equipment is furnished the players, and the coaches, by substituting fresh players freely, do not run the possible risk of leaving any injured men in the games. As a further safeguard, the men who are competing in Conference athletics are given excellent medical attention before, during, and after the contests.

Nor is there any of the so-called over-emphasis of football in the Conference. Our playing season starts the 15th of September and normally ends the last Saturday before Thanksgiving, and the schedule is limited to eight games. We have found that this agreement regarding length of season and the number of games to be played satisfies the players and the public alike, and, what is more important, it is in line with the policy of the Conference to maintain a proper balance between athletic and educational interests.

Attendance at the intercollegiate games did not approximate the attendance at the games in the pre-depression years, yet it may be noted that just as many students participated in football this year as formerly. The squads were substantially as large as in other years, and the coaches, as stated, have followed the practice of substituting freely during the progress of the games. In some of the contests as many as forty players represented a single university. This policy also obviously accounts for the generally lower score.

The old traditional rivalries for the most part attract the greatest interest. If it is sometimes thought that the football schedules are made up solely with a view to the possible financial returns, the answer is that in the Conference the schedules year after year are substantially the same, and the games between institutions that have met for a great many years are the games that as "naturals" attract the largest gate. Last year the University of Minnesota played Stanford at Minneapolis and the receipts of that game were \$20,000 less than the receipts at a game played later in the season with Northwestern University. This year Minnesota played Stanford at Palo Alto before approximately 15,000 spectators, while later in the season the Wisconsin games in Minneapolis drew a capacity crowd of 55,000 spectators. While the Conference recognizes the value of meeting now and then friendly rivals from distant parts of the United States, yet there is a conviction that such games should

be played only occasionally, and that the best interests of the universities are conserved educationally, financially, and otherwise by carrying out regularly scheduled contests with Conference teams that have met over a long period of time.

(b) *Charity Games.* This year the Conference universities gladly acted on the suggestion of President Hoover's committee, with the result that each team participated in a charity football game. These games were arranged solely with the idea of making as much money as possible for the unemployment relief funds. The universities where the games were played contributed their fields and the work of their employees, the boys willingly coöperated, experienced officials generously donated their fees to the cause; in fact the games were given every official sanction, yet the amount of money raised was disappointing. It is a fair conclusion that the football-minded public will not support post-season charity games in the same way that it will support regularly scheduled games played during the season.

(c) *Minor Sports.* As was suggested in the report from the Fourth District last year, the majority of the members of the Intercollegiate Conference have been conducting on the average fourteen intercollegiate sports. Only two sports, however, basketball and football, are in any sense of the word self-supporting, and the deficits in connection with the promotion of the other sports have been met from the earnings of these two. This year, with a decrease in football revenue, the Conference of necessity has been forced to curtail to some extent the so-called minor sports in the intercollegiate program. Most of these sports, however, will be carried on in abbreviated form by the majority of the Conference universities. Apparently the "B Team" games will not survive in next year's schedules.

It has sometimes been suggested that the football revenue should be decreased in an effort to place more emphasis on the minor sports. In none of the Conference universities, however, has money been found with which to finance more abundantly the minor sports and intramural programs, which have been curtailed this year because of the effect of the business depression upon football receipts.

On the whole, the Conference university athletic departments are solvent. All have built plants that are adequately serving the interests not only of the men who are engaged in intercollegiate athletics but also of those whose interests are conserved by the intramural and required work departments. The administrative costs of a splendid intramural program are comparatively low. If there are plenty of playing fields, field houses, gymnasiums, swimming pools, tennis courts, and the like available for the use of the rank and file of the undergraduates—and such facilities are available in all ten of the Conference universities, due to a

generous support of football throughout the last ten years—then intramural athletics can be conducted at a comparatively small cost.

(d) *Conference Autonomy.* During the year the Conference has given considerable time and thought to the vital question of the relationship of such an organization to national or semi-national organizations. The North Central Association of Secondary Schools and Colleges has in recent years assumed the responsibility of attempting to set up and improve athletic standards within the nearly three hundred colleges that compose that semi-national organization. The standards which have been adopted are substantially the same as those that the Intercollegiate Conference has been following for thirty-five years. Until the North Central Association became interested in these matters each conference, including the Intercollegiate Conference, stood more or less alone in the matter of administering its athletic affairs. As a matter of fact there was always an exchange of ideas and for the most part the conferences in the middle west have observed substantially the same eligibility rules. However, each conference was sovereign in its own rights, and the full responsibility of administering its eligibility standards was vested in the officers of the conference in question.

When the North Central Association a few years ago manifested an interest in athletic matters it was planned that this organization would respect the autonomy of each conference: "that a certificate of membership in an accredited athletic conference be accepted as fulfilling all obligations of member institutions as far as athletic standards are concerned." It was suggested at that time that the North Central might accredit or refuse to accredit this or that conference if it appeared that any member of any conference was not observing proper athletic standards. Thus the responsibility for dealing with the recalcitrant member rested with the particular conference. During the last year, however, the North Central Association decided to deal with individual colleges as unit members of the North Central Association, thus in a sense ignoring the former sovereignty of the several conferences. This situation resulted in several meetings between committees representing the Intercollegiate Conference and the North Central Association, and it appears at this time that the difficulties will be worked out to the satisfaction of all. After discussion, it is the opinion of members of the Intercollegiate Conference that small homogeneous groups composed of universities that year after year meet on the playing fields can better assume the responsibility of maintaining proper athletic standards than can a larger and more unwieldy organization attempting either dominated or remote control.

FIFTH DISTRICT

PROFESSOR T. N. METCALF, IOWA STATE COLLEGE

Dean S. W. Beyer—The Fifth District of the National Collegiate Athletic Association suffered a great loss last June in the death by automobile accident of Dean S. W. Beyer. For many years, Dean Beyer had been a familiar figure in National Collegiate A. A. affairs. He had served the Association as vice-president, as member of the Executive Committee, as representative of the Fifth District, and as chairman of the Committee on Rules Committees. In the Missouri Valley Conference and later in the "Big Six" Conference he was a leader and a powerful influence for sportsmanship and high standards in athletic competition.

The Fifth District and especially the "Big Six" Conference is just beginning to realize the extent of its loss.

Conferences—With the exception of St. Louis University and Haskell Institute, every college in the Fifth District which engages in intercollegiate athletics is a member of an athletic conference.

The larger endowed schools and the state universities are members of interstate conferences, the two strongest being (1) the Missouri Valley Intercollegiate Athletic Association, "Big Six", consisting of Iowa State College, Kansas State College, and the Universities of Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska and Oklahoma, and (2) the Missouri Valley Conference, consisting of Drake, Grinnell, Creighton, Washington, and Oklahoma A. & M. There are thirteen conferences of smaller schools, most of them within the limits of a single state.

The larger schools, mostly in interstate conferences, operate under the standards recommended by the National Collegiate A. A., including the freshman rule, the three year participation rule, no training table, faculty status for coaches, and faculty control of athletics.

This group includes Oklahoma and Oklahoma A. & M. in Oklahoma, Missouri, Washington and St. Louis in Missouri, Kansas and Kansas State in Kansas, Nebraska and Creighton in Nebraska, North Dakota and North Dakota State in North Dakota, South Dakota and South Dakota State in South Dakota, and Iowa, Iowa State, Drake, Grinnell, Coe, Central, Morning-side, and State Teachers College in Iowa. Tulsa in Oklahoma, and Simpson and Luther in Iowa report that they will adopt similar rules for next year.

The smaller schools in the state conferences allow freshmen to compete, and permit four years of competition. In this respect they are behind schools of similar size in states to the east of the Mississippi River. This fact of freshman competition is con-

sidered by many as a great deterrent to the elimination of recruiting and subsidizing in these state conferences.

Sports and Schedules—In the Fifth District, football, basketball, track, and tennis are the sports in which practically all schools have varsity teams. A majority of the larger schools also engage in cross country, baseball, swimming, wrestling, and golf, and many are taking up polo. Baseball is almost extinct as a varsity sport in the smaller schools, the "Big Six" Conference being the only conference group which has retained baseball as a conference enterprise.

The average college schedules eight games in football, sixteen or seventeen in basketball, and six meets each in track and tennis.

Outside competition for freshman teams is the exception rather than the rule, while "B" team competition appears to be on the increase.

Track is the only sport in which there is a definite trend toward increased schedules. There seems to be a slight reaction away from long trips in football.

Finances—There is an interesting split in the financial "set up" of the Fifth District schools.

On one hand, there are the small colleges, practically none of whose athletic programs are entirely self-supporting. All have student activity tickets, purchased by all students. The institutions pay all of the coaches' salaries. Few of these schools have athletic debts, because the colleges absorb the deficits at the close of each year. The college presidents of the Missouri College Athletic Union have gone on record as favoring the abolition of intercollegiate athletics because of the burden of absorbing these annual deficits. Final action has been held over, however, for one year.

On the other hand, almost all of the larger colleges, chiefly state institutions, are burdened by big debts which, in five or six cases, exceed one hundred thousand dollars. These schools usually do not have the "blanket tax" scheme of student tickets and they have but little help from institutional funds which provide only small percentages, if any, of the coaches' salaries.

If gate receipts in these larger schools continue to show the downward trend which has been apparent since the peak in 1927, and especially in the past two football seasons, many of these institutions will find themselves in serious financial dilemmas. As it is they are already forced to play "money schedules", competing for financial reasons with teams which are not natural rivals and which in some instances do not have equivalent eligibility standards.

Receipts in the small colleges have shown but little falling off; in fact, they have increased at some schools, due to night football games.

Faculty Control—Most of the small colleges of this district have athletic boards made up of faculty men only. Less than ten per cent have alumni interests represented.

In the larger schools the commoner form of athletic board includes students, faculty, and alumni, but in almost all cases the faculty element holds the majority vote.

New Facilities—The past two years have witnessed a slowing up in building programs, with few institutions increasing the athletic facilities to any great extent.

Intramural Athletics—More and more attention is being given each year to intramural athletics. Almost every school of the district has a well organized program reaching an average of seventy-five per cent of the men students.

Recruiting and Subsidizing—It is the opinion of the athletic directors that recruiting and subsidizing of athletes is becoming less prevalent in all the states of the Fifth District, except Kansas, where many of the directors report conditions improving in their own schools but not in other schools of their group. The general impression, however, is that conditions in this district are considerably better than those in many parts of the country. It is the opinion of many athletic men that the district would profit greatly by a general adoption of the freshman rule, at least by schools with more than one hundred men students.

Charity Football Games—Many of the Fifth District colleges participated in football games for the benefit of unemployment funds. These games invariably brought smaller returns than anticipated by their promoters, and in many cases it seemed difficult to work out a satisfactory scheme for the distribution of the profits. Among the games participated in by Fifth District colleges were the following: Nebraska—Colorado Aggies, Kansas State—Wichita, Kansas—Washburn, Missouri—St. Louis, Missouri—Temple, Oklahoma—Tulsa, Oklahoma—Oklahoma City University, Iowa State "B"—Mason City Junior College, Drake Freshmen—Fort Dodge Junior College.

SIXTH DISTRICT

PROFESSOR D. A. PENICK, UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS

Athletic Survey.—Reference was made in the report of this district a year ago to an athletic survey of all colleges in Texas made by Mr. Jonathan A. Butler, representing Major John L. Griffith, Vice-President of the National Amateur Athletic Federation, under the auspices of the Association of Texas Colleges. The survey was inspired by the Carnegie Report on college ath-

letics and was paid for by voluntary subscriptions from the Texas colleges. Mr. Butler spent several weeks in Texas and travelled thousands of miles, and later used several more weeks writing up his report in nine sections. It was complete in every detail, showed clearly conditions in Texas, and suggested the best means of remedying evils and of building on present good points. A digest of the report was made by the Athletic Commission of the Association and presented to the annual meeting of that body in April in thirty-one recommendations. The report was cordially received and passed practically unchanged. The recommendations undertook to cover all phases of the survey, which included both senior and junior colleges. The two junior and four senior conferences in Texas have gone over the recommendations carefully, and have for the most part adopted them except in those matters which they had already put into practice. It may not be amiss to present here some of the outstanding features of the report:

1. All colleges in Texas must become members of some approved conference by Jan. 1, 1933, if they wish to retain membership in the Association of Texas Colleges, and the Association reserves the right to withhold membership from any school which does not meet the athletic standards of the conference of which it is a member and of the Association.

2. Each conference must agree on a uniform method of faculty control and report its findings to the Association, and must discipline members found derelict through facts presented in the Butler Survey.

3. All schools were urged to increase facilities for intramural activities and to provide for the use of their students increased facilities for the so called "carry over" sports, such as swimming, tennis, golf, and handball.

4. The Athletic Commission of the Association was instructed to serve as a committee in inter-conference relations and has already begun to function.

5. Each conference was instructed to place the following statement on its eligibility certificate: "A false or deliberately misleading statement on an eligibility card permanently disqualifies the man so misrepresenting the facts."

6. All colleges which do not already do so were instructed to consider the advisability of requiring that that portion of the eligibility statement which pertains to academic standing be o.k'd by the college registrar.

7. It was vigorously urged that each college have its athletes medically examined to determine their fitness to engage in inter-collegiate sports.

8. Recruiting was strongly condemned in the following provisions: (a) A college must not delegate its athletic coach as a canvasser for students. (b) A college must not offer or agree to give a prospective student, who is an athlete, a job which unquestionably becomes a factor in determining the school in which he will enroll. (c) A college must not offer or agree to give prospective students who are athletes promises of free tuition, remission of tuition, or athletic scholarships because of their athletic ability, and none of these privileges must be extended under any conditions in greater proportion to athletes than to non-athletes.

9. Subsidizing was condemned in equally strong terms. Students are subsidized (a) when they are granted campus jobs which net them more than they can reasonably be expected to earn during the college year; (b) when they are granted free tuition and athletic scholarships; (c) when they are beneficiaries of loan funds maintained by individuals or groups not connected with the college administration, if the fund is maintained solely for the benefit of athletes.

10. Athletes must be paid for campus employment by the hour at the current uniform price for service actually rendered.

The regulations dealing with recruiting and subsidizing, which have been given here in abbreviated form, have created much discussion and will probably be debated vigorously at the next meeting of the Association. Many think that they deny the athlete the right which is accorded other students and should be accorded to all to secure employment, if possible, before entering college, because many cannot go at all without such help. It is proposed by some to give the athlete every opportunity before he enters and after he enters to get such help as is offered any student, but on the basis of stricter scholastic requirements. If he is just entering he must convince those in authority that he actually needs help, and he must have been in the upper half of his high school class in order to secure scholarships or remission of tuition or loans. After he becomes a student, if he would hold the privileges accorded him before entrance, he must maintain a grade equal to the average grade required in his institution for graduation in at least 12 semester hours in any term or semester previous to athletic participation. By emphasizing the scholastic side, a college spurs the athlete to put his studies first, not only for their own value to him but also for making him eligible for competition. Such a plan, if adopted, will be a big step in the right direction. The only harm in athletics to the participating student is the tendency to put athletics first and study last. If the reverse can be done, athletics then becomes a real adjunct in the student's education, a claim which is often made without justification.

Faculty Control.—The Southwest Athletic Conference, which is the dominating influence in this district and tries to set a high standard both in theory and practice, has undertaken to re-define faculty control, as follows:

Faculty Control of Athletics includes:

1. Responsibility delegated to the faculty by the Board of Trustees of the institution concerned for the proper conduct of intercollegiate athletics in that school.

2. Enforcement of scholastic standards set by the institution and the conference to which it belongs.

3. Enforcement of school and conference regulations against recruiting and subsidizing athletes.

4. Preparation of the athletic budget for the consideration of the regularly constituted authorities.

5. The direct supervision of all expenditures.

6. The selection of members of the athletic staff in the same manner as other members of the teaching staff are selected.

7. The discharge of all proper functions having to do with intercollegiate athletics through a regularly constituted council (faculty committee), on which faculty members predominate.

This definition implies the delegation of athletics to a faculty controlled committee by the Board of Trustees, and a hands-off policy on the part of the trustees, unless, of course, the faculty fails to perform its duties properly. This is very important, because there is a growing tendency in our institutions to let the administration handle its athletics without consulting the faculty, except in a perfunctory way. Any Board of Trustees which cannot trust its faculty to control its athletics should not have athletics. The trouble too often is, not that the faculty will not control well enough, but too well. It is the body entrusted with supervision of the student's attendance and deportment and scholarship, the three things involved in college athletics. The definition given above touches every phase of the athletic situation and should be rigidly adhered to without let or hindrance.

Scouting.—There has been an advance in the problem of scouting in this same conference. No team is allowed to scout any other team in football more than twice during a playing season. The same rule will apply to any sport should the problem arise.

Side-Line Coaching.—Another distinct forward step is the restriction in side-line coaching in baseball. The following action was taken last spring and will be enforced this year for the first

time: "A baseball coach shall not communicate by word or sign or message with any member of his team while such player is at bat or on base or playing his position in the field or coaching a base runner on the coaching line, while a scheduled game is in progress."

Reporting Blanks.—As an aid to enforcing regulations concerning employment, loans, scholarships, and remission of fees for athletes, printed blanks have been made and approved by the Southwest Athletic Conference on which reports must be made to the president of the Conference twice each year. He in turn is to summarize the material secured in this way and present it to the Conference at each semi-annual meeting for their inspection and discussion.

Intersectional Games.—The following intersectional football games were played by members of the Southwest Athletic Conference:

Texas:

Missouri 36-0
Harvard 7-35
Centenary 6-0
Oklahoma U. 3-0

A. & M.:

Tulane 0-7
Centenary 7-0
Iowa 29-0

T. C. U.:

Tulsa 0-13
L. S. U. 3-0

S. M. U.:

Navy 13-6
St. Mary's 2-7
Centenary 21-0

Arkansas:

Chicago 13-13
Centenary 7-0

Baylor:

Centenary 13-24

Rice:

Oklahoma 6-19
Arizona 32-0

Intramural Activities.—Very few schools in this district have a large intramural program. The two schools which are outstanding in this respect are Texas A. & M. College and the Uni-

versity of Texas. In the former, practically every student is engaged in some form of intramural sport. This is possible because it is a military school. At the University of Texas there is a regularly employed director of intramural sports and a very large proportion of the male students take part in one or more sports through the intramural program. Other schools are beginning to take interest in this phase of athletics and every effort is being made to encourage them. It is difficult to keep up the interest without some directing hand; most institutions cannot afford to pay a director, and the intercollegiate athletic coaches do not have time beyond their intercollegiate activities.

Attendance at Games.—From practically all institutions the report comes that the attendance has been smaller during the season just closed than for several years, due no doubt to the general depression. That, of course, means a smaller income and that in turn demands retrenchment. One good result of present conditions financially has been the reduced price of admission tickets in football and a similar reduction promised for basketball. This is more in keeping with the spirit of intercollegiate athletics, even though it may mean a reduction in income. There will also be a reduction in fees paid to officials in football and basketball.

Conferences.—The senior conferences now functioning in Texas are the Southwest Athletic Conference with seven members, the Texas Conference with four members, the Texas Intercollegiate Athletic Association with eight members, and the Lone Star Conference with six members. Last week there was a transfer of one member from the Texas Conference to the Lone Star Conference. There are two junior college conferences in the State known as the Texas Junior College Athletic Association and the Junior College Conference. The latter consists largely of denominational colleges and the former of state or municipal junior colleges. Two members were added to the T. J. C. A. A., one of them being a municipal institution, the other at present under the direction of a church board. These junior college associations are earnestly striving to meet the requirements laid down by the Association of Texas Colleges in the recommendations referred to at the beginning of this report. There is every indication that the results of that report will be of great value in improving athletic conditions in the State of Texas.

There is also a conference in the State of Arkansas, but I have been unable to get trustworthy information in regard to conditions. The University of Arkansas is a member of the Southwest Athletic Conference, and has always been regarded as athletically clean and earnest in every way in living up to standards as they are laid down by its own conference and by the N. C. A. A.

Olympic Games.—This district is naturally deeply interested in the Olympic Games for 1932. The two things which will militate against financial results in support of the Olympic Games are the general depression and the fact that the schools all contributed generously in supporting the athletic survey referred to above. However, determined efforts will be made to meet our share of the financial obligations. Some of the conferences have appointed committees to plan for contests of various kinds by means of which funds can be raised for this definite purpose. Of course we hope to have some of our athletes selected for competition in these games, but whether we do or not we hope to take our part of the responsibility in conducting them.

Charity Games.—The conferences in this district showed their willingness to allow charity contests by suspending their rule against post-season games in football. However, no post-season game has been arranged because there seemed no opportunity of making any money for charity because of financial conditions. The winner of the football championship in the Southwest Conference had already contributed to charity in its game with the Navy and in its game with St. Mary's College of California, so that it did not feel justified in undertaking to play a post-season game against some other conference champion even for the cause of charity. We shall, therefore, have to trust to contests in basketball or some other sport, or to direct contribution by individual institutions.

Tendencies to be Avoided.—Attention has been called in this district to certain tendencies which need to be guarded against. There is a disposition in certain quarters to eliminate from our athletic programs those sports which are not productive financially.

There is always a temptation for local communities to try to control athletics in institutions in their midst. This tendency is more evident in some places than in others. Such a condition cannot be tolerated.

Equally unethical and unwise is the tendency on the part of institutions themselves to commercialize athletics.

Attention has already been called to the tendency to destroy faculty control by the interference of boards of trustees.

While these tendencies crop out from time to time in separate localities, the general trend in the Sixth District is upward. The conferences are struggling to handle the situation, and most of the institutions are cooperating fully. If let alone by over zealous adherents among the ex-students and among the citizens of local communities, we will work out our own salvation (while with fear and trembling) courageously and successfully.

SEVENTH DISTRICT

PROFESSOR H. L. MARSHALL, UNIVERSITY OF UTAH

The Seventh District includes the states of Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, and New Mexico. In general, intercollegiate athletic conditions appear to be much the same as they were reported last year. A slight increase in the attendance at intercollegiate contests over the previous year has been noted, although the total gate receipts at games appear to have fallen off slightly. Intramural athletic activities continue to grow in importance and in numbers involved in practically every institution.

The colleges in the Seventh District appear to be wholly converted to the idea of athletic control through local conferences. It was reported last year that attempts were being made to form an additional conference in the southern part of this territory. These efforts have now borne fruit and a conference has been created, with the colleges of New Mexico as a nucleus.

The Rocky Mountain Faculty Athletic Conference, which includes most of the institutions in the middle portion of the district, has devoted much of its attention during the past year to a study of the practices of proselyting, recruiting, and subsidizing, and has made a serious attempt to correct undesirable conditions. It is always wise to reserve judgment on progress in this field, as these objectionable practices are of such nature that restraint at one point often means their further development at another. Unquestionably, however, the Conference has made headway since the publication of the Carnegie report. In several instances funds for scholarships, raised and controlled by sources particularly interested in the development of athletic teams, have been transferred to the jurisdiction of regular faculty committees where presumably there will be no effort to favor athletes as opposed to non-athletes. In some instances these changes were made in opposition to the wishes of local civic and alumni groups, and the colleges in question were greatly strengthened in their fight against undesirable conditions by the steady pressure exerted through the Conference.

Generally speaking the faculties of institutions in the Seventh District consider that the football season should close not later than the Saturday immediately following Thanksgiving. The pressure for charity games this year, however, has caused many institutions to yield on this point, and the playing season has often been considerably extended. While the end probably justifies the means in this instance, most of the institutions of the Seventh District will oppose post-season football games of any kind just as soon as the urgent need for charity games subsides.

As in other districts of the United States, an intensive campaign is being conducted here in support of the National Col-

legiate Athletic Association's drive for Olympic funds. Generally speaking, the responses from institutions are favorable, though definite pledges have so far been difficult to get and collections are still in the future. All institutions plead unusual scarcity of funds. A committee chairman has been appointed for every state, and a meeting has been held, attended by four of the five state chairmen. The drive will be intensified after the Christmas vacation, and it is expected that this district will raise its quota allotment.

There is a feeling throughout the district that the meetings of the National Collegiate Athletic Association and the literature which this organization sends out have been distinctly helpful to conferences and institutions in this locality in improving athletic conditions.

The activities of the North Central Association in investigating athletic conditions in its territory have also had a beneficial effect. Part only of the Seventh District lies in the territory of the North Central Association. These institutions are scheduled for study by the North Central Association next year. In general, institutions welcome the proposed investigation of their athletic conditions, and many are already at work assembling the data which will be required.

EIGHTH DISTRICT

PROFESSOR W. B. OWENS, STANFORD UNIVERSITY

Many matters usually discussed in the district report have been pressed into the background during the year by certain problems attendant upon the "depression". Economic conditions have projected themselves sharply into the athletic problems of the colleges during the past year. The acuteness of the depression has brought pressure from many directions for the relaxing of rules, and other departures from established practices, which it has been exceedingly difficult, and at times impossible, for the Conferences and individual institutions to withstand. There has been a general willingness on the part of institutions and conferences to cooperate in meeting what are clearly pressing emergency demands, where this can be done without sacrificing fundamental principles. One correspondent, however, feels that "many athletic crimes are being committed in the name of charity".

An unusually large number of charity games have been played during the season. Just what the financial returns to the charities involved have been, it is difficult to estimate. In some instances where something in the way of traditional rivalry,

something spectacular, or a championship contest, has been involved, or where there has been an intensive campaign to boost the sale of tickets, fairly large returns have been realized. Football tournaments, in which four teams compete, have apparently been quite successful in some parts of the country, the novelty of the idea and the standing of the teams serving to attract public interest. The experience in many quarters has demonstrated, however, that the charity appeal alone will not make a game a big financial success.

At times those interested in promoting such contests have manifested some impatience at the reluctance of the colleges to "throw their rules overboard", but on the whole, we have succeeded in cooperating without the sacrifice of fundamental principles. This experience has, however, served to help clear up two popular misconceptions. The colleges have generally insisted that their regular programs shall not be disrupted, that essential incomes should not be impaired, and as a consequence public attention has been drawn to the uses to which the athletic income of the colleges is being put in the development of physical education and training programs. The misconception regarding the "wealth" of our athletic organizations is being corrected. The fact that there are, after all, comparatively few "sell-out" games, is being realized, and when receipts are measured against the budgeted expense of necessary programs, and effective development, the "myth" of large reservoirs of surplus funds is being dispelled.

Furthermore, the public is beginning to realize that the mere scheduling and playing of a football game, even with a charity label conspicuously displayed, does not of itself produce any magical monetary returns. Attendance may be built up on the charity plea for possibly one game in a community. Even then it must be something more than "just another game", to draw the crowds. This has been particularly evident this year because there has been a general falling off in attendance, or in the demand for tickets, at nearly all football games. Even traditional sell-out games have frequently fallen short. There have been fewer "scalping" problems this year.

There are some who see in this falling off in attendance at football games this year the beginning of a decline in public interest in this and other sports, and a sharp warning to the colleges that the end of the "prosperity era" in intercollegiate athletics is at hand. On the other hand, it is believed by many that the drop in attendance figures is temporary, due largely to economic conditions, and does not necessarily represent any change in public sentiment or interest.

Certain definite problems have, however, thrust themselves rather abruptly on the attention of athletic authorities as a consequence of this drop in attendance. One of these is that of the

radio. There is a feeling, fairly widespread, that the broadcasting of games has made serious inroads on the attendance at football games, and that its effect in this regard may increase. Thousands of people, it is contended, are coming to prefer a congenial party before the fireplace in the living room, with the radio bringing the game to them, to a seat in the stands from which to witness the contest. "Radio parties" are becoming popular. Even where the "party" does not enter in, it is contended that thousands who might otherwise have gone to the game have preferred listening in at home, to paying the price for tickets and going to the games. Managers complain that, when outstanding games are being played, the attendance at "minor" contests is seriously curtailed because of the broadcasting of the major games. These developments indicate no loss of interest, but a change of habits which many fear may become fixed, and play permanent havoc with attendance and income. Generally, the radio companies pay nothing for the privilege of broadcasting the games. Every person the radio keeps from the game represents a direct loss to the colleges.

Opinions differ, not only as to the effect of broadcasting on attendance, but as to the proper solution of the problem, if it is the problem some feel it to be. Many feel that the solution must be worked out by the colleges acting together, through their conferences, or by mutual agreements, and that one institution cannot meet the problem single-handed.

A second problem to be considered in connection with reduced attendance is that of the admission charge. During the prosperous years preceding the depression, prices climbed to rather high levels. Attempts to maintain them there have undoubtedly caused part of the falling off in attendance. Some institutions reduced prices during the season. There is no doubt that careful consideration must be given to the question of scaling down admission charges.

At its meeting in June, 1931, the Pacific Coast Intercollegiate Athletic Conference voted to appoint a commissioner for the term of one year, to make a thorough survey of athletic conditions at the institutions in the Conference. Mr. Jonathan A. Butler, formerly assistant to Major John L. Griffith, Commissioner of the "Big Ten" Conference, has been selected for the position, and has begun his work. He will make his report to the Conference at the end of the year. This report will form the basis for a thorough consideration of the rules, and of possible changes in organization and administration.

With the close of the football season public attention from now on will be focused on sports making up the Olympic Games program, and interest in the Olympic Games will be steadily mounting. The I. C. A. A. A. track meet at Berkeley, and the final track try-outs at Stanford next summer, will be impor-

tant and interesting events preceding the games, which we hope many members of the N. C. A. A. will attend on their way to Los Angeles. We are looking forward to the meeting of the National Collegiate Athletic Association on the Coast next summer at the time of the Olympic Games, and we hope that all member institutions will be represented.

REPORTS OF RULES COMMITTEES

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL (SOCCER)

Two new leagues were formed during the year among colleges playing soccer football. The New England Intercollegiate Soccer League includes Harvard, Yale, Dartmouth, Brown, M. I. T., and Springfield. Princeton, Cornell, Pennsylvania, Haverford, Lehigh, and Swarthmore have formed a league for competition this coming year.

The Intercollegiate Association Championship for 1930-31 was split between Harvard, Pennsylvania, and Yale.

Minor rule changes governing the "throw in" and carrying by the goal keeper were adopted by the International Association Board and embodied in the rules of Intercollegiate Soccer Association and the National Collegiate Athletic Association.

Several colleges have approved soccer for intercollegiate competition, and the numbers of students playing the game is steadily increasing.

A. W. MARSH,
Chairman.

BASEBALL

The second edition of the Intercollegiate Baseball Rules of the National Collegiate Athletic Association was printed in the spring of 1931 by the American Sports Publishing Company. Because the committee desired to have the intercollegiate rules correspond to the professional rules so far as they related to the technical side of the game, it was not possible to complete the copy until the professional rules had been revised. The American Sports Publishing Company was unable to print both the intercollegiate and the professional rules at the same time. As a result the intercollegiate rules were delayed until some of the southern colleges had already started their baseball season. This may have resulted in the failure of these colleges to purchase copies of the rules.

Very few changes were made in the rules for the year. Most of the changes were in phraseology, with a view to making more clear and definite certain rather complicated rules.

Your committee has no way of knowing how many conferences and colleges officially adopted the intercollegiate rules. Approximately 2,000 copies of the second edition were sold.

The action of the Executive Committee of the National Collegiate in the interest of economy in voting not to publish the baseball rules for next year will make unnecessary the continuation of the Baseball Committee.

Intercollegiate baseball is the oldest of our intercollegiate games. It probably is played by more colleges and secondary schools than any other sport, with the possible exception of basketball and football. Many colleges not playing the game as an intercollegiate sport play it as one of the most important intramural sports. It therefore seems unfortunate not to have intercollegiate rules printed under the authorization of the National Collegiate. Baseball is too good a game to drop from the intercollegiate sports program. While it is quite probable that baseball will not in the future attract the crowds that it did before the many other sports were adopted by colleges and secondary schools, nevertheless the players are as keenly interested as ever in baseball. The National Collegiate should do its part in fostering the proper conduct of the oldest and most typical American athletic sport. For years to come thousands of young men will continue to play this game, and they should have some standard other than that set up by the professional game for their guidance. It is quite possible, as a result of the unfortunate financial depression from which all sports are suffering, that it may seem advisable to continue baseball on a more moderate scale than has been attempted in some of the larger colleges now carrying on baseball. One would feel that most of the values to be derived from college baseball could be secured by playing a schedule of perhaps half the games now played by certain colleges, and certainly, while it is possible that the skill of the players might be reduced by a change in the coaching, less expensive coaches could be secured. The expenses in the way of equipment could be materially reduced also, so that baseball should survive as one of the intercollegiate sports decidedly worth while. The work of the American Legion and of the United States Amateur Baseball Association under the guidance of Mr. Leslie Mann, will undoubtedly tend to interest many secondary school boys and continue to interest them as college men in the game of baseball. It therefore seems as though the National Collegiate should be able to finance annually the printing of rules of play.

One might reasonably question whether the National Collegiate should in the future print such elaborate rule books for any sport

as it has in the past. These rule books, as we all know, contain the names and pictures and records of hundreds, if not thousands, of teams and players known in general to but few. These rules, so far as the National Collegiate should be concerned, should be printed as guides to the playing of the various sports. The fact that some individuals not accustomed to seeing their pictures in print buy these guidebooks should not justify the great additional cost of printing these pictures. It would seem, therefore, that even in the printing of such rules as football, a material saving could be accomplished if pictures were eliminated and the content of the guide books restricted to playing rules and illustrated matter pertaining to the interpretation of the rules. Rules printed in this form would not be expensive.

EDGAR FAUVER,
Chairman.

BASKETBALL

The N. C. A. A. Basketball Rules Committee continues to function in complete accord with the organizations which form the "Joint" Basketball Rules Committee.

The constituent organizations are:

N. C. A. A.
Y. M. C. A.
Amateur Athletic Union
National Federation of State High School Athletic
Associations
Canadian Amateur Basketball Association
Chartered Boards of Officials

Basketball is truly an international game, being played quite extensively in a number of foreign countries, not counting Canada and Mexico where it has taken a strong hold. The joint rules are universally used, and are translated into a number of foreign languages. It, therefore, becomes more desirable to make few changes in rules.

The main effort of the committee is being directed to secure better and more uniform understanding of the rules and administration of the game by officials. Progress along this line is being made.

The subject of blocking is the source of more arguments than any other element of the game. Your chairman believes that the application of the basic principles of the game to all questions arising in this aspect of play satisfactorily answers all the questions.

The greatest weakness in this game is to be found in the part

that fouls and foul-points play in determining the final result. The elimination of players on personal fouls is right and necessary. A reduction in the number of "free throws"—the trips to the foul pitcher's marks—this unsatisfactory and uninteresting interference with normal play—is a problem. A representative committee—Floyd A. Rowe, chairman—is working vigorously on this problem and hopes to report material progress at the next session of the joint committee.

Marked improvement in the administration of the game is being made by the actual use of the double referee system. This makes the two officials equally responsible for all play, and places them in position to make their decisions with greater accuracy.

The popularity of basketball as a great indoor game is bound to remain undiminished, particularly with the players themselves. As proof of the absorbing interest and the great enthusiasm with which it is entered into by the players, one needs but to look at the success of the intramural programs in schools, colleges, and universities, where teams and leagues are limited only by the facilities afforded.

L. W. ST. JOHN,
Chairman.

FOOTBALL

With one exception, which will be considered later in this report, the season just closed has been from the point of view of the Rules Committee an unusually satisfactory one.

The Fumble Rule

One of the most gratifying results of the season was the way in which the fumble rule is beginning to accomplish its purpose in broadening the strategy of the attack by reason of the relative safety with which the ball may now be handled behind the line of scrimmage. It affords the team in possession of the ball wide opportunity for developing either direct or deceptive attack. Captains and coaches throughout the country are coming more and more to realize these possibilities, and during the past season we have seen a marked increase in the use of the lateral pass and the double and triple passes behind the line.

At the time the fumble rule was adopted, it was feared by some that it might lead to careless handling of the ball and to more fumbling. In my opinion, the exact contrary has been true, and we have never seen the ball handled more cleanly or more deftly.

Goals from the Field

The increased use of the goal from the field has also been gratifying. It was a decisive feature in several important games. As the defense against the deep forward pass becomes more effective, we may expect to see a still greater increase in attempts for a goal from the field as a team gets within kicking distance.

As the players and officials are becoming more familiar with the rules in their more convenient recodified form, the rules appear to be quite generally satisfactory and the recodification now appears to have been well worth the effort.

Game Returning to Its Proper Place

The feature of the season which is most encouraging to friends of the game is the wholesome change in attitude in many quarters as to the proper place of the game in the academic program. During the past twenty years, as the game has gradually been opened up and its strategy broadened, the popularity of the game both with the boys and with the onlookers increased by leaps and bounds. As the popularity of the game increased, quite naturally the publicity concerning it increased both in the college and in the public press.

For many graduates, football became their one connecting link with their Alma Mater. They assumed that if the football team came through the season unbeaten, the affairs of the old college were being administered successfully, and they had little or no concern as to what kind of graduates were being turned out so long as winning football teams were forthcoming.

With the example of the old grads before them, the perspective of the undergraduates gradually got out of focus, and to many of them football and the success of the varsity team became a matter of prime and consuming interest. The purposes for which they presumably came to college too often became a distinctly secondary and even irritating feature of college life.

In rarer instances the perspective of even the college administrators themselves went wrong. They read with apparently envious eyes the glowing publicity enjoyed (?) by other institutions whose football teams were coming through the season undefeated, and who, having beaten all their natural rivals, were looking for and travelling far afield to meet foemen worthy of their steel. Entirely forgetting that football is really only a sport for the boys, some of these authorities either proceeded to make football a part of the business of the college, or to look the other way while others proceeded to do it for them. An undefeated football team brings much publicity. Much publicity might help. It might be an Aladdin's lamp that would quickly bring the prestige which years of mediocre academic effort had failed to produce.

And so, gradually and insidiously, things seemed to get all out of proportion, and the good name of this fine outdoor sport was becoming tarnished. And all through no fault of its own. The issues were clouded. The facts were not all out on the table. The game itself and the abuses of the game were becoming confused, and the game was the sufferer.

A Return to Sanity

But now the friends of the game are rejoicing that the past season has shown a very definite trend toward a return to sanity. There is sound justification for the hope that the day is steadily and rapidly approaching when the school or college which makes football a business instead of a sport will have great difficulty in finding suitable opponents, for there will be hardly enough of them left to provide suitable playing schedules for each other.

Football as a College Sport

Football as a college sport means providing opportunity for every lad who wishes to play the game, and then picking out the best of the lot and arranging contests with their natural rivals. If it is to be sport at its best, the team so selected should be given every reasonable opportunity to learn the finer technique and strategy of the game. The boys themselves will naturally acquire the traditional spirit of the game, which is "play to win with every ounce you have." If they win, fine! They have earned the thrill that comes from any worth-while accomplishment, and they have earned the felicitations and congratulations of their associates. If they meet a better team and lose, having done their best to win, what of it? This is an experience which they will be continually meeting in after-life, and one of the outstanding values of all sport is the tutelage it affords for meeting disappointment and defeat and learning to take them standing up.

Football as College Business

Football, when made part of the business of the college, however, becomes an entirely different thing. The business is that of winning games, and immediately it takes on the objective of winning all the games. This is a dangerous objective. No matter how well a team is coached and trained, it is hardly to be expected that every year an adequate supply of super-players will appear as candidates for the team, a supply that will assure a team which can win against all comers. This is the dream of every coach during the summer, but it seldom comes true in the fall. Now comes the temptation. In order to make sure that we have plenty of good material, preferably super-material, let's import some. In a college where the status of the game is

definitely and honestly fixed as simply one of the college sports, this temptation, if it arises, is easily brushed aside. It would be the worst kind of sportsmanship to surreptitiously import Hessians to represent the college in a friendly contest with some rival institution whose team is made up of lads who have come to college for college purposes, and are only incidentally football players.

Proselyting Players

The temptation to import players, however, when it comes to a college the administration of which has permitted football and the business of winning games to become directly or indirectly a part of the program of the college naturally meets a very different reception. It is accepted promptly and eagerly. It logically fits in to the business of winning games. The next step is to look about in the schools or the byways for the material. Then follows the proselyting and the subsidizing which is the curse from which football has too often been made to suffer, and which in a few isolated instances has so unjustly brought the game itself into sad disrepute. The friends of the game have much cause for congratulation that perspective, sanity, and honesty are coming back. They are on the way. It is a wholesome thing for football and all college sport. A reasonable amount of discriminating and fearless ostracism will hasten the day.

Games for Unemployment Relief

Another source of great satisfaction in the past season was the hearty response of both players and school and college authorities to the call of Mr. Owen D. Young, Chairman of the President's Committee on Mobilization of Relief Resources, when he called upon them to participate in the nation-wide program for the relief of the unemployed. There is very properly a widespread conviction that neither post-season nor ordinary benefit games are desirable in college sport, and especially in football. The general unanimity with which the schools and colleges, wherever possible, waved aside their objections in their response to the call of the spokesman of the President was nothing short of magnificent. Not only because of the financial results from these games, but because of their wholesome example to the rest of the community, the boys may well feel that they did their full share in the emergency.

The Season's Injuries

The one regrettable feature of the season lies in the fact that there have been an unusual number of fatal injuries, most of

which occurred in high school games and unorganized play. The Rules Committee is now undertaking to collect the true facts concerning these injuries, the accounts of which have in many cases been much distorted.

After this information is collected a careful study will be made for the purpose of ascertaining to what extent, if any, any of these injuries appear to be the result of styles of play or of practices which are unduly hazardous.

For twenty-six years the main objective of your committee has been to make and to keep the game both interesting and safe for the boys who play it. In every case where interest and safety have seemed to clash, the decision has always been on the side of safety. Very often this action has been taken in the face of earnest, though generally temporary, protests on the part of many friends of the game.

If your committee finds that the increase in the number of injuries experienced during the past season is the result of any new hazards that have come into the game, or if it finds styles of play which threaten to develop new sources of danger in the future, they will not hesitate to deal with these problems as they have with similar problems in the past—provided, of course, that the remedy is one which can be made effective by merely adding to or modifying the rules.

No Sport One Hundred Percent Safe

In order that this statement may not be either misunderstood or misinterpreted, let me say very definitely that this does not mean that your committee expects to eliminate from American Rugby football all possibility of physical injury, nor that it expects to make the game "safe" in the sense that the boys playing it will not occasionally get hurt.

No sport which calls for physical contact, no sport which calls for speed, and no sport which calls for a reasonable amount of physical stamina or physical endurance is free from possibility of physical injury. And football calls for all three. A certain minimum number of injuries is inevitable. That number will increase in direct proportion to the lack of supervision of the physical fitness of the player to participate—either in the game at all or in a particular game or at a given moment.

The Responsibility of the Rules Committee

It is the responsibility of the Rules Committee to keep out of the game, so far as it is possible to do so by rules, all practices and styles of play which constitute an undue or unreasonable hazard to boys physically fit to play the game in competition with opponents of their own general age and size.

The committee cannot assume responsibility as to whether a

boy is physically fit to play on his school team; nor as to whether he should play in any given game; nor as to whether, having properly started in a game, he should be taken out. The committee, by an extremely liberal substitution rule, has made it entirely easy to replace any player who has received a minor injury or is simply tired. In spite of the fact that this substitution rule is often abused and utilized for an entirely different purpose, it has been maintained in the rules intact, lest even the slightest tightening of the rule result in keeping an injured or tired player in the game when he should be removed. But this is apparently the limit to which the committee can go in this connection through the medium of the rules.

The responsibility for the care of the players, and the decision as to whether a boy should participate in the game, must rest, in the case of organized school and college teams, on those in authority. For unorganized play and sand-lot or playground games, in the absence of other authority, responsibility would seem to rest on the parents of the boys.

Although the facts concerning the list of fatal injuries alleged to have been caused by football during the past season are not yet completely assembled, I would like to take this opportunity to make a few comments on the basis of information already at hand. I do this in the hope that friends of the game will suspend judgment until the full facts are known. This is only plain fairness to the game itself, which has been in many quarters grossly misrepresented. Some critics of the game would have it appear that this list of injuries stands as an arraignment of college football, and that the injuries in some way are all due to the lack of proper protective or prohibitive clauses in the rules book. If an exhaustive examination of the facts surrounding these cases proves this to be true in respect to any case, every effort will be made to find the remedy. Until such proof appears, however, it would seem to be the wiser and fairer course to suspend judgment. Meanwhile, I would like to comment briefly on the facts shown by the information already in hand.

Only Two Fatalities on Major Teams

The membership of the National Collegiate Athletic Association includes, it is fair to say, all of the colleges and universities in the country which make any serious attempt to organize or supervise their athletic sports. In its list of members, something over one hundred and fifty in number, we would expect to find, and do find, all the so-called major colleges or institutions which have so-called major teams.

Only two fatal injuries occurred on varsity, class, or intramural teams of the members of this organization. One of these was apparently caused by a collision resulting in a concussion of

the brain. No sport is free from this type of accident, but fortunately it is seldom fatal. The other case was one of a spinal injury. It happened in an ordinary tackle. Only two men were involved. The tackler failed to hit the runner with his shoulder and struck the runner's knee or thigh with his head. This has happened hundreds of times before without injury. This time was the sad exception.

It is not my purpose at this time to comment in detail on the other cases—thirty-four in all—contained in the published list I have before me, and cited as evidence in an arraignment of the dangers of college football. Some six of these occurred in minor college and normal school games. The balance of the list is about evenly divided between boys playing on high school teams, in most instances with little or no supervision, and boys playing in unorganized or sand-lot games without any supervision whatsoever. Certain of these cases were undoubtedly the result of hazards that are inherent in any game involving both speed and physical contact. I have no question, however, but that the great majority of the others could have been prevented by reasonable supervision and proper care.

The list itself is in other respects distinctly misleading and unfair. The case of an eight-year old boy who chased his football under a motor truck, the case of the high school boy who was so keen to get into a game that he concealed from his coach the fact that he had been suffering for hours from an appendix, which was ruptured during the game, the cases of neglected scratches that later developed blood poisoning, and the several cases where apparently minor injuries were not given prompt and proper medical treatment, cannot honestly be charged up against the game of football.

It is not without significance that there were only two fatalities on major college teams, each of them the result of pure accident and not the result of any particular style of play.

There were no fatalities on any of the professional teams.

There were no fatalities, and so far as my information goes, no serious injuries in any one of the private schools of the country. This is especially significant, as in many of these schools all the boys who are physically fit are required to play football. Supervision in these schools is usually of the highest type. This is due no doubt in part to the fact that the boys are assembled where they are under almost constant observation, and in part to a high sense of responsibility on the part of the school authorities toward the boys who have been left in their care. In many high schools the supervision of the play and the players is equally as good, but in many others little or no supervision is attempted, and in some schools responsibility for any supervision is definitely denied.

In what I have said I have not been undertaking to defend the

playing rules of the game as they stand today, and as they have stood practically unchanged for the last five years, as regards protection against injuries. No one regrets the injuries of this past season more than the members of your committee. If they can find ways to lessen the possibility of injuries by additions to or modifications of the present rules, they will not hesitate to do so.

In Defense of the Game

I do stand here, however, to defend the game of football itself. It is true that in some quarters it has been allowed to get out of its proper place in academic life, that it has been occasionally allowed to become the business of a college instead of one of its sports, that it has too often been dominated from the point of view of the public and well-meaning but ill-advised graduates. All of these things are now in the corrective process that was inevitable. They are not sound and they cannot last, and, in any event, they are not faults of the game as a game. The game itself, in its proper place and kept in proper perspective, is the outstandingly most wholesome and most valuable sport of the schools and colleges today. The lessons it unconsciously teaches to both player and onlooker are far-reaching and invaluable. Neither as an outlet for the animal spirits of the growing lad nor as a character builder has it any equal among the sports. It calls for and develops physical stamina, clean living, respect for discipline, contempt for trivialities, control of temper, coöperation, sportsmanship, determination, and courage.

It is a rough, rugged, virile game, and herein lies the greatest of its values. It is the best anti-toxin we have with which to cope with the insidious miasma of softness and ease which threatens the virility of the present generation.

It is a game to be preserved. It should provide for generations to come wholesome sport for boys of all ages, playing in their proper class and under suitable supervision. It must be kept free from all unnecessary or unreasonable hazards, but it must not be emasculated.

E. K. HALL,
Chairman.

BOXING

Last spring the National Collegiate Boxing Rules Committee suffered the loss of its chairman, Dr. R. Tait McKenzie, through his resignation. Dr. McKenzie's work on this committee and his interest in intercollegiate boxing are too well known to be emphasized here. The present committee is made up of Dr. Francis

C. Grant, Philadelphia, chairman, and Messrs. James Driver, William H. Cowell, Hugo Bezdek, Thomas Mills, R. A. Fetzner, Lieut. Galloway, and Commander O. O. Kessing.

During the past year, boxing in the colleges was carried on under the auspices of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, centering chiefly about two organizations, the Intercollegiate Boxing Association, and the Southern Conference.

The Southern Conference Boxing Tournament was held at the University of Virginia on February 27 and 28, 1931, some eight or ten teams from the South competing. The meet was won by the University of Virginia. This meet was held under the rules of the N. C. A. A.

The Intercollegiate Boxing Association held its meeting at Penn. State College on March 20 and 21, 1931. This year the Intercollegiate Boxing Association tried out a new plan for holding their meet. The four outstanding men in each weight were selected in advance by a committee, and only these men were permitted to take part in the final meet. The results in this meet were very close, Western Maryland being only two points behind the winning Navy team. This meeting was held under N. C. A. A. rules except for the fact that the only official used to handle the bouts was the referee, it being decided by the Intercollegiate Boxing Association that the judges tended to interfere with the accuracy of the decisions. I do not share this opinion of the Intercollegiate Association, and feel that the judges should be used in reaching a decision as to the winner of the bouts. At a recent meeting, the Intercollegiate Boxing Association took what I believe to be a step forward in changing the weight scale of the different classes. At the present time the weights are 115, 125, 135, 145, 155, 165, and 175, with a four-pound weight allowance. This eliminates the unlimited heavyweight class, which has almost always been made up of heavy, clumsy, unskilled men who fought badly. The Intercollegiate Boxing Association meet will be held this year at Syracuse on March 18 and 19.

With regard to preparations for participation of college students in the Olympic try-outs, the American Olympic Association appointed the 1932 Olympic Games boxing committee. Dr. Grant, Mr. Bezdek, Commander Kessing, and Major Munroe represent the N. C. A. A. on this committee. At a meeting of the Olympic Games boxing committee held in New York on February 7, 1931, it was decided that the N. C. A. A. should be permitted to send four men in each weight to the final Olympic boxing try-outs, which will be held in June or July of 1932 in Chicago. Mr. Bezdek was made chairman of the N. C. A. A. committee for the Olympic try-outs, and he called upon the other members of the N. C. A. A. Rules Committee to assist him in the organization of the colleges for competing in this meet. The

country was divided into districts, and the following men have agreed to help out in the local organization and establishment of suitable competition to determine the men from their district who are to take part in the final N. C. A. A. Olympic boxing try-outs:—on the Pacific Coast, Professor Kleeberger, University of California has undertaken the work; in the South-Western District, Dr. Harry A. Scott, of Rice Institute; the Missouri Valley is represented by Professor Metcalf, Iowa State College; the Middle Western District by Professor Guy Lowman, University of Wisconsin; the New England District by Director Wm. H. Cowell, University of New Hampshire; the Southern District by Professor James Driver; and the Eastern District by the Eastern Intercollegiate Boxing Association. Professor Kleeberger, of the University of California, has appointed the following men to help him carry out the Boxing Tournament on the Pacific Coast for the selection of the list of men to be presented at the N. C. A. A. next spring:—Mr. Fred Bohler, Washington State College; Mr. I. F. Toomey, University of California College of Agriculture, and Mr. F. Cozens, U.G.L.A., Los Angeles, California. The N. C. A. A. try-outs will be held at Penn. State College, State College, Pa., Friday and Saturday, April 8 and 9, 1932. Application blanks are available. Those interested may write directly to Mr. Hugo Bezdek, Director of Athletics, State College, Pa., or to their local district organizer. Four men will be picked in each weight for further competition in Chicago.

Owing to the fact that the Olympic finals are held under A. A. U. rules, the N. C. A. A. try-outs will also be held under these rules. This involves the use of lighter gloves, and each round will last three minutes instead of two.

It is needless for me to repeat here how important it is that the N. C. A. A. should make a proper showing in the final Olympic try-outs in Chicago. In order that this may be the case, it is important that your committee receive your whole-hearted support in its attempt to find the best boxers in the college ranks and send them to Chicago. We cannot make a country wide search for these men without your help. If you will give us your support and forward the names of local candidates to your district committee and use every effort to further the development of sectional competition to pick the best men for the final meet at Penn. State in April next, I am sure that it will be found that the college boxers will more than hold their own with the men from other organizations.

FRANCIS C. GRANT,

Chairman.

GYMNASTICS

During the past year the Gymnastic Rules Committee drew up a set of rules after careful consideration of the regulations now being used by the various intercollegiate gymnastic groups in this country. Copies of these rules were submitted to members of the advisory committee. We received considerable criticism, which was expected, and which is now enabling us to work on a new set of rules and regulations which we hope to be able to present to the 1932 meeting of the N. C. A. A.

The difficulty in arriving at a definite program in the past has been largely due to the wide differences in the rules and regulations used by the several gymnastic leagues and associations, and their reluctance to change from their usual methods of procedure.

CHRISTOPHER A. BELING,
Chairman pro-tem.

ICE HOCKEY

The committee, for the past two years, has considered the advisability of changing the on-side rule and other lesser important rules to those similar to the professional rules. A survey was made at the close of the last playing season, and it included colleges, schools, clubs, and officials. The colleges voted 20 to 9 in favor of permitting off-side passing in the opponents' end zone, 25 to 4 in favor of allowing goalkeepers to make stops in any manner they choose, and 14 to 12 in favor of permitting kicking or footlagging the puck anywhere except into the opponents' cage. The total vote was consistent with the college vote. College and other teams that tried out the proposed changes last year were emphatically in favor of them. Your committee therefore recommends these and other minor changes for the 1931-32 playing season.

All ice hockey in the United States will now be played under similar rules. The one exception for this year will be the Olympic competition which will use rules comparable to the N. C. A. A. rules of 1928-29. It is hoped, however, that the Olympic Games of 1936 will be played under our present rules.

We wish to express our appreciation of the fine coöperation by coaches, players, and officials. Our combined efforts to apply the rules and make constructive changes will increase the uniformity and improve the standard of play.

ALBERT I. PRETTYMAN,
Chairman.

LACROSSE

The 49th annual meeting of the Intercollegiate Lacrosse Association was held December 6, 1931, at the Paramount Hotel, New York City. The Rules Committee held a combined meeting of officials and coaches. The purpose of the meeting was to discuss the present lacrosse rules, with an idea of reconciling certain differences in interpretation now existing, and to consider certain minor changes in the present rules which have been suggested to the committee during the past year.

Very few changes have been made in the rules during the past few years. The intention of the committee has been to simplify them. One of the most important subjects discussed was rough play and injuries. I am glad to report that the Rules Committee have made it very clear that the game is to be kept as clean and free from injuries as possible. All coaches and officials present at the meeting were heartily in favor of eliminating any unnecessary rough play. The coaches agreed that it was up to themselves to insist on their players playing a good clean game, and not leave it altogether up to the officials.

There has been a definite increase in interest among the colleges and schools, especially in the New England group. Each year a number of colleges are taking up lacrosse, usually as an intramural game or in some informal way, and, if there is any definite interest shown by the students, it is given formal recognition as an intercollegiate unit in the sports schedule. The Intercollegiate Lacrosse Association has been fostering this gradual development in the colleges and schools in every way possible. The league is composed of twenty-four colleges: Harvard, Princeton, Penn. Brown, College City of New York, Dartmouth, Hobart, Johns Hopkins, Lehigh, Maryland, Swarthmore, Navy, N. Y. U., Penn State, Rutgers, St. John's, Stevens, Western Maryland, Union, Cornell, Colgate, Syracuse, Mass. Inst. Tech., and Yale. The Association voted at its last meeting to do away with the ranking of the first ten teams. Only three teams were ranked, since there were medals to be awarded only to the three ranking teams. St. John's, Maryland, and Johns Hopkins were placed in the order named.

Sectional informal leagues most likely will be formed where there is a natural rivalry amongst the colleges. Such was the case in the formation of the Middle Atlantic States Collegiate Lacrosse League, composed of colleges having membership in the Middle Atlantic Collegiate Association. Quite a deal of interest among students and players was aroused by the natural local rivalry.

Lacrosse has been designated as one of the two demonstration sports on the Olympic program at Los Angeles in 1932. This has served to arouse a great deal of interest in the colleges playing lacrosse, from Maine to Georgia. Nearly sixty colleges will

be in the competition, since the Olympic Committee has decided to have the championship team represent the United States. Eight of the strongest teams chosen on the merit of the season's record will be invited to enter a play-off series to determine the Olympic team. All colleges, schools, and clubs have been invited to participate. Johns Hopkins University won the honor of representing the United States at the last Olympics at Antwerp, and that team is among the many at present preparing to win the glory for their country as well as college in the coming Olympics.

LEWIS J. KORN,
Chairman.

TRACK AND FIELD

The Track and Field Rules Committee met in Chicago, June 4, 1931, at the time of the National Collegiate Meet. All but one of the members were in attendance.

A number of minor rule changes were authorized, with an idea of bringing the N. C. A. A. rules into greater conformity with those of the International Federation, under which rules the Olympic competition is conducted. The more important changes are the following:

1. Optional use of an assistant starter.
2. Elimination of the balk in the pole vault, high jump, broad jump, and javelin throw.
3. Revised definition of a legal high-jump, designed to make it easier to discriminate between a legal jump and a dive.

Records material for the Track and Field Guide was again gathered by the Committee. The Guide will be published early in 1932. Unfortunately, the American Sports Publishing Company has felt it necessary, because of lack of funds, to drop from this year's book most of the reports of meets and the photographs. In addition to the rules, the Guide will again include chapters on rules interpretations, officiating, the conduct of meets, the College Honor Roll, American college records, the High School Honor Roll, and American high school records.

It is gratifying to note that the Amateur Athletic Union, at its annual meeting in November, approved a number of rule changes bringing its rules in line with the N. C. A. A. rules. There now remain only minor differences between the N. C. A. A. rules and those of other organizations promoting track and field in this country. The N. C. A. A. rules are now used by nearly all the college conferences, the high schools and grade schools, and by the U. S. Army, the U. S. Navy, and the Y. M. C. A.

T. N. METCALF,
Chairman.

REPORT OF THE N. C. A. A. TRACK AND FIELD MEET, JUNE 5 AND 6, 1931

The Tenth Annual N. C. A. A. Track and Field Meet was held on Stagg Field, Chicago, June 5 and 6, 1931. As in the preceding nine meets, the same committee, namely Messrs. Griffith, Jones, and Stagg, were in charge.

The meet was subjected to rather foul treatment by the weather man. It rained very heavily during the morning, and was lowery during the rest of the day. It was thought at first it would be necessary to hold the pole vault, the running broad jump, the running high jump, and the shot put in the broad space underneath the grandstand, but through a liberal use of dry lime dust the regular take-offs in full view of the spectators were made ready for use. The weather badly affected the attendance, the net receipts amounting to \$2457.37. However, by drawing \$606.16 from the N. C. A. A. Track and Field Sinking Fund in the hands of Treasurer F. W. Nicolson, we were able to prorate 50% of the railroad fare to a total of 235 competitors and coaches who had come from a distance.

A total of 231 competitors representing 72 colleges and universities participated in the meet, and 62 coaches were in attendance. Remarkable times and distances and heights were made by the contestants, considering the conditions. A new National Collegiate record of 1 min. 53.5 seconds was established in the half-mile run by Dale Letts of the University of Chicago. Also, a new N. C. A. A. record of 13 ft. 10 $\frac{5}{16}$ in. was made in the pole vault in a tie between V. McDermont of Illinois, W. Graber of Southern California, and T. Warne of Northwestern. A perusal of the records made will show high class performances, especially under the conditions. The team championship was won by the University of Southern California with 77 $\frac{1}{2}$ points, counting 10 points for first, 8 for second, 6 for third, 4 for fourth, 2 for fifth, and 1 for sixth. Ohio State was second, Illinois third, Iowa fourth, Indiana fifth, and Wisconsin sixth.

Following the custom of other years, the coaches gathered early Friday morning and decided by mutual agreement on the preliminary events and heats for that afternoon. The final drawings were completed at the big dinner of the coaches and managers in the evening.

Since the beginning, athletes from 184 different colleges and universities, representing 39 states and the District of Columbia, have competed in the N. C. A. A. track and field meets.

It is interesting to observe that the American Olympic Committee has designated the Eleventh Annual N. C. A. A. Meet, which is to be held in Chicago on June 10 and 11, 1932, as one of the preliminary try-outs for the selection of the American Olympic team.

The following new N. C. A. A. records were made:

- 880-yard run—D. A. Letts (University of Chicago), 1:53.5.
Pole vault—V. McDermont (University of Illinois), 13 ft. $10\frac{5}{16}$ in.
W. Graber (University of So. California), 13 ft. $10\frac{5}{16}$ in.
T. Warne (Northwestern University), 13 ft. $10\frac{5}{16}$ in.

The individual winners in each event in the Tenth N. C. A. A. Track and Field Championships are as follows:

- 100-yard dash, won by F. Wykoff, University of Southern California. Time 9.6 seconds.
220-yard dash, won by E. Tolan, University of Michigan. Time 21.5 seconds.
440-yard run, won by V. Williams, University of Southern California. Time 48.3 seconds.
880-yard run, won by D. A. Letts, University of Chicago. Time 1:53.5. *New N. C. A. A. Record.*
One-mile run, won by R. Putnam, Iowa State College. Time 4:18.
Two-mile run, won by C. S. Chamberlain, Michigan State College. Time 9:23.
120-yard high hurdles, won by J. A. Keller, Ohio State University. Time 14.6 seconds.
220-yard low hurdles, won by J. A. Keller, Ohio State University. Time 23.8 seconds.

Field Events

- Pole vault, won by (tie) V. McDermont, University of Illinois, W. Graber, University of Southern California, and T. Warne, Northwestern University. Height 13 ft. $10\frac{5}{16}$ in. *New N. C. A. A. Record.*
High jump, won by D. Jones, Ball State Teachers College. Height 6 ft. $3\frac{3}{4}$ in.
Broad jump, won by E. L. Gordon, University of Iowa. Distance 24 ft. $11\frac{3}{8}$ in.
Shot put, won by R. Hall, University of Southern California. Distance 49 ft. 9 in.
Discus throw, won by R. Hall, University of Southern California. Distance 152 ft. $7\frac{1}{2}$ in.
Hammer throw, won by I. Dykeman, Colorado Agricultural College. Distance 162 ft. $1\frac{1}{2}$ in.
Javelin throw, won by K. Churchill, University of California. Distance 215 ft.

AMOS ALONZO STAGG,
Chairman of the Committee.

TRACK AND FIELD RECORDS

OF THE

NATIONAL COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

Below is a list of National Collegiate Athletic Association Track and Field Records. Of these, one was made in the first N. C. A. A. meet in 1921, one was made in the third N. C. A. A. meet in 1923, one was made in the fourth N. C. A. A. meet in 1925, one was made in the fifth N. C. A. A. meet in 1926, one was made in the sixth N. C. A. A. meet in 1927, three were made in the seventh N. C. A. A. meet in 1928, one was made in the eighth N. C. A. A. meet in 1929, four were made in the ninth N. C. A. A. meet in 1930, and two were made in the tenth N. C. A. A. meet in 1931.

The holders of these records are as follows:

- 100-yard dash—G. S. Simpson (Ohio State University), 1929, 9.4 seconds.
F. Wykoff (University of So. California), 1930, 9.4 seconds.
220-yard dash—G. S. Simpson (Ohio State University), 1930, 20.7 seconds.
440-yard run—E. L. Spencer (Stanford University), 1928, 47.7 seconds.
880-yard run—D. A. Letts (University of Chicago), 1931, 1:53.5.
One-mile run—R. Conger (Iowa State), 1927, 4:17.6.
R. Kiser (University of Washington), 1928, 4:17.6.
Two-mile run—H. Manning (Wichita University), 1930, 9:18.1.
120-yard high hurdles—E. J. Thomson (Dartmouth College), 1921, 14.4 seconds.
S. Anderson (University of Washington), 1930, 14.4 seconds.
220-yard low hurdles—F. J. Cuhel (University of Iowa), 1928, 23.2 seconds.
L. Sentman (University of Illinois), 1930, 23.2 seconds.
Pole Vault—V. McDermont (University of Illinois), 1931, 13 ft. $10\frac{5}{16}$ in.
W. Graber (University of So. California), 1931, 13 ft. $10\frac{5}{16}$ in.
T. Warne (Northwestern University), 1931, 13 ft. $10\frac{5}{16}$ in.
High jump—W. C. Haggard (University of Texas), 1926, 6 ft. $7\frac{1}{4}$ in.
Broad jump—DeHart Hubbard (University of Michigan), 1925, 25 ft. $10\frac{7}{8}$ in.

Shot put—H. Rothert (Stanford University), 1930, 51 ft. 1¾ in.
 Discus throw—P. Jessup (University of Washington), 1930, 160 ft. 9¾ in.
 Hammer throw—F. D. Tootell (Bowdoin College), 1923, 175 ft. 1 in.
 Javelin throw—L. Bartlett (Albion College), 1928, 216 ft. 7 in.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

OF THE

TENTH NATIONAL COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

TRACK AND FIELD MEET

Held at Stagg Field, University of Chicago, June 5 and 6, 1931

Receipts

Sale of tickets	\$3,475.50
Sale of programs	164.21
TOTAL RECEIPTS	\$3,639.71
Uncashed check of 1930	4.00
	\$3,643.71

Expenditures

Printing:	
600 entry blanks	\$20.75
Tickets, badges, contestants' numbers	110.13
Programs	140.00
	\$270.88
Publicity:	
500 postal cards	\$5.00
Printing postal cards	3.25
Postage	14.20
500 N. C. A. A. envelopes	3.00
Assistants to newspaper men on field	5.75
	31.20
Medals	500.00
Operation of Meet (ticket sellers, guards, etc.)	128.25
Assistants in dressing quarters	24.00
Dinner to coaches and managers	115.50
Dr. W. J. Monilaw (starter)	50.00
Typist	5.63
Railroad tickets purchased to insure rate of one and one-half fare on certificate plan	60.88
	1,186.34
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$2,457.37
NET RECEIPTS	606.16
Withdrawn from the N. C. A. A. Track and Field Sinking Fund	\$3,063.53
Amount prorated for railroad fare on approximately 50% basis	

SWIMMING

The primary functions of the Swimming Rules Committee may be outlined as follows:

- (1) To standardize and integrate rules for swimming, diving, and water games for
 - (a) intercollegiate competition in the United States, and,
 - (b) as far as desirable, to modify these rules to meet similar needs of interscholastic competition.
- (2) To conduct the Annual National Intercollegiate Swimming Championship, open to all colleges of the United States, in accordance with the policies defined by the Executive Committee of the N. C. A. A.
- (3) To prepare for publication the Annual Intercollegiate Swimming Guide containing official playing rules for all swimming, diving, and water games played in the schools, colleges, and universities, and, in general, to serve the broad needs of swimming activities in these institutions.

Important secondary functions of the committee appear to be:

- (1) To encourage the organization and administration of swimming leagues and conferences. The organization of such bodies, conditions of membership, program of events for swimming, diving, and water games, preparation of schedules, appointment of officials, and conducting of dual and championship meets for such leagues and conferences are all activities with budgetary or other local or sectional implications which can best be carried out by these agencies and which do not fall within the duties of our committee,
- (2) To coöperate with other national rules-making bodies, such as the A. A. U. and the Olympic organizations.

Chronologically, our first major activity was the Eighth Annual Swimming Championship Meet of the N. C. A. A., which was held under the auspices of Northwestern University at the Lake Shore Athletic Club Pool, Chicago, March 27-28, 1931. Fifteen institutions from eight leagues and conferences were represented, as follows:

Springfield, the New England Association; Princeton and Rutgers, the Intercollegiate Swimming Association; Georgia Tech., the Southern Conference; Chicago, Iowa, Michigan,

Minnesota, and Purdue, the "Big Ten" Conference; Washington University, the Missouri Valley Conference; Washburn, the Kansas Conference; Stanford and the University of Southern California, the Pacific Coast Conference; and Loyola of Chicago, at large.

Although but one new speed swimming record was established, the diving from the 10 ft. board was of exceptional merit, all events were closely contested, the best of sportsmanship prevailed, and the meet, as a whole, was representative of the best college swimmers of the United States.

In accordance with the past policy of the N. C. A. A., the meet was conducted by the members of the Rules Committee, assisted by visiting coaches. The net income was pro-rated among the visiting institutions according to numbers participating and distance travelled. A complete financial statement is appended to this report. More detailed results of the meet appear in the current issue of the Intercollegiate Swimming Guide.

In conjunction with the Swimming Championships, there was held the annual meeting of the Swimming Rules Committee. Four members of the executive and two members of the advisory rules committee were in attendance. Representatives of the College Swimming Coaches Association were also present by invitation. Preparatory to this meeting a comprehensive study of the rules, based upon the experiences of the various swimming leagues and conferences, was conducted, under the direction of Mr. Eilers, secretary of the Rules Committee, resulting in the presentation of many suggestions and points of view. This mass of material was then thoroughly sifted by members of the committee and members of the College Swimming Coaches, before and during the annual meetings, and a conservative number of suggestions adopted.

As a result of a suggestion by President Kennedy, our committee has sought to foster coöperative relations with the Amateur Athletic Union and the International Swimming Federation, directed toward greater uniformity in national and international rules. This was facilitated by an overlapping committee membership,—Mr. Kiphuth and Mr. Brandsten of our committee being also on the swimming committee of the A. A. U., and Messrs. Kiphuth, Mann, Ortland, and the chairman on the American Olympic Swimming Committee. Mr. Kennedy, editor of the Intercollegiate Swimming Guide and member of our committee, acted as starter for the National A. A. U. Championships held in Chicago the week after our meet, the start being conducted according to rules common to the N. C. A. A. and the A. A. U. Mr. Kiphuth of our committee has been elected head coach of the American Olympic swimming team, and Mr. Brandsten, another member of our committee, Olympic diving coach.

Significant changes have been going on in the realm of diving over a period of years. This part of the college swimming program has been characterized by wide differences in the standards of performance and uniformity of rules observance in various sections of the United States. The Pacific Coast Conference has possessed the outstanding college, A. A. U., and American Olympic divers for the past ten years, largely through the expert leadership of Mr. Brandsten, a member of our Rules Committee. Recently new centers of diving proficiency have been developed on the Pacific Coast and in the Middle West. For years Mr. Brandsten has worked for the adoption of the Olympic diving rules by our committee. As a result, an important part of our annual meetings has consisted of helpful discussion of ways and means of advancing the cause of standardized intercollegiate diving in the United States. Various members of the College Swimming Coaches Association also have gradually joined in this movement. By successive carefully considered steps over a three or four year period, the committee has adopted the Olympic diving code in almost complete entirety. In fact, the rules of performance, the official diving tables, and valuations for difficulty are all now identical in the Olympic, A. A. U., and N. C. A. A. diving codes. The only sections which were not adopted by our committee were those which pertained to the provisions for protests. In intercollegiate circles such questions are handled by the leagues and conferences, and are not part of the national rules. Our committee also made some minor modifications to accommodate the needs of interscholastic diving.

While the work of rules integration with other national and international bodies has been moving forward very satisfactorily, some differences still remain in the leagues and conferences of the college field. The Intercollegiate Swimming Association, for example, continues to observe diving according to the rules which were common in collegiate circles heretofore. However, some rules differences in different competitive areas are perhaps not without value as reference points or experiential factors which may make for more satisfying rules in the long run. After all, it appears likely that standardization which is not the product of friendly coöperation is of little value.

The status of intercollegiate water games has undergone modifications during the year. Intercollegiate water polo has been played continuously in the Intercollegiate Swimming Association since 1907. For a few years it was also operative in the "Big Ten" Conference where, however, it was soon replaced, first by water basketball for a period of years, and more recently by water soccer, the official water game of the Olympic competitions. In the Intercollegiate Swimming Association intercollegiate water polo was played by six teams during the years 1907-1912, inclusive; five teams during 1913-1926, inclusive; eight teams from

1927 to 1928, inclusive; and nine teams participated during 1929-1930, inclusive. During the past season, however, Princeton University dropped the game as an intercollegiate sport before the close of the season, and Dartmouth and Syracuse followed suit at the end of the season, bringing the total number of institutions playing the game back to six. Whether this change is temporary or permanent remains to be seen.

The publication of the Swimming Guide presented unfortunate complications this year. About a year ago Mr. Harburger, who had done excellent work as editor for two years, tendered his resignation, due to his heavy load in business. Assistant editor, Mr. Kennedy, was appointed to the vacancy after the holidays, giving him but limited time to familiarize himself with his editorial duties and the publication policies of the N. C. A. A. With no instructions to the contrary from the N. C. A. A. executive or publications committee, or our publishers, the American Sports Publishing Company, it was assumed that the Guide would be of substantially the same size and content as in other years. Editor Kennedy and the chairman, therefore, governed themselves accordingly.

In the middle of the summer, however, when most of the work of preparing the Guide for publication was finished, Mr. Kennedy was notified by the American Sports Publishing Company that a reduction of approximately fifty percent would have to be made in the size and contents of the Guide. This late date was inopportune, for members of the Rules Committee, and of the publications and executive committees of the N. C. A. A. were widely scattered on vacations. The specified reduction entailed extra work and expense for the editor and the chairman of our committee. Another whole month elapsed before it was possible to have a conference with the committee on publications. Early in October a compromise agreement was reached with the help of President Kennedy and Dr. Raycroft, chairman of the committee on publications. This called for a reduction of approximately thirty percent in the size and contents of the Guide.

The material eliminated included the constitutions and by-laws of two or three leagues and that of the College Swimming Coaches Association. It was then too late for a special meeting of our committee prior to publication, or to make an easy and friendly explanation of this sudden change in editorial policy to these organizations. An effort was made to explain the situation to the Intercollegiate Swimming Association, the oldest college league in the United States. The action, however, was, on the whole, considerably misunderstood, and interpreted as a threat to the league autonomy, a question farthest from our purpose. To add further to our problems, the American Sports Publishing Company, without the knowledge of our committee, issued this excluded material for the Intercollegiate Swimming Association

in a separate booklet. Since it was done for this body, why should it not have been done also for the New England Association and the Eastern Collegiate Association? Also, if it were to be done for one or more of these constituent bodies, why would it not have been better to have retained the material in the Guide in the first place? Surely the cost to the publishers would not have been significantly different, probably less.

As a result of this unfortunate experience our committee would recommend to the N. C. A. A. executive committee:

- (1) The need for a more definite policy regarding the size and contents of athletic Guides.
- (2) That such policies be communicated to rules committees well in advance of their annual meeting.
- (3) That the editor, chairman of the rules committee, and chairman of the committee on publications concur in the material which is to be released for publication. This will probably necessitate galley proofs before final ratification.
- (4) That constitutions and by-laws of leagues and conferences be included as an official part of the Intercollegiate Swimming Guide, in order that the various agencies fostering intercollegiate swimming may work coöperatively for common ends.

F. W. LUEHRING,

Chairman.

FINANCIAL REPORT
OF THE
EIGHTH ANNUAL NATIONAL COLLEGIATE SWIMMING CHAMPIONSHIPS
Northwestern University, March 27-28, 1931

Receipts		Expenditures	
<i>Entry Fees</i>			
Georgia Tech.	\$2.00	Ticket help, Ushers,	\$81.50
Loyola Univ.	1.00	Gatemen etc.	15.00
Northwestern Univ.	19.00	Tickets	64.75
Princeton	17.00	Programs	
Purdue Univ.	1.00	Entry Blanks	29.25
Rutgers Univ.	15.00	Info. Blanks	
Springfield Coll.	2.00	Public Quest.	17.50
Stanford Univ.	2.00	Official Badges	2.75
Univ. of Chicago	2.00	Contest. Badges	6.00
Univ. of Iowa	11.00	Timers and Divers Cards	6.00
Univ. of Michigan	17.00	Judges Award Cards	5.00
Univ. of Minnesota	10.00	Postage and Clock Rental	5.00
Univ. of So. Calif.	8.00	Telephone and Telegrams	288.00
Washburn Coll.	6.00	Medals and Plaques	
Washington Univ.	2.00		
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	\$115.00		\$520.75
Gate Receipts	664.50		
	<hr/>		<hr/>
Total Receipts			779.50
			<hr/>
NET RECEIPTS (to be pro-rated on traveling expenses)			\$258.75

	Number of men and coach	RR Fare per man	Total RR Fare	Pullman	Total Traveling Expenses	Amount of pro-ration
Georgia Tech.	2	\$26.73	\$53.46	\$16.50	\$69.96	\$8.87
Princeton Univ.	7	31.12	218.84	57.75	275.59	34.85
Purdue Univ.	2	4.32	8.64	6.00	14.64	1.85
Rutgers Univ.	7	31.59	221.13	57.75	278.88	35.26
Springfield Coll.	2	33.09	66.18	18.00	84.18	10.65
Stanford Univ.	1	79.84	79.84	23.63	103.47	13.08
Univ. of Iowa	8	8.54	68.32	24.00	92.32	11.67
Univ. of Michigan	11	8.92	98.12	41.25	139.37	17.62
Univ. of Minnesota	8	14.66	117.28	30.00	147.28	18.63
Univ. of So. Calif.	7	79.84	558.88	165.41	724.29	91.59
Washburn Coll.	3	18.92	56.76	16.89	73.65	9.31
Washington Univ.	3	10.41	31.23	11.25	42.48	5.37
					<hr/>	<hr/>
					\$2,046.11	\$258.75

The pro-rated return to each school is made on the basis of its share of the total traveling expense; that is, the total traveling expense for Georgia Tech. was \$69.96; the total traveling expense of all the schools attending was \$2,046.11. The pro-rated return to Georgia Tech. then becomes the solution of the proportion:

$$69.96 : 2046.11 :: x : 258.75$$

Multiply the extremes 69.96 x 258.75 and divide the product (18,102.15) by the mean 2,046.11 to get the pro-rated return for Georgia Tech., that is \$8.87.

WRESTLING

Annual Meet

The Fourth Annual National Collegiate Wrestling Meet, which was held at Brown University, Providence, R. I., on March 27 and 28, 1931, was the most successful meet thus far conducted by your committee.

An Invitation Meet

As an experiment, the Wrestling Rules Committee decided to make the 1931 Championships an invitation meet open only to winners and runners-up in the various college conference and wrestling association championship meets, and to other outstanding college or university wrestlers representing institutions which are not members of any of the college conferences or wrestling associations. The committee's aim in instituting this innovation was to try to make this meet the best, but not the largest, amateur wrestling meet in the country. We feel that it is unjust to the outstanding college wrestlers to require them to go through a long series of preliminary bouts against opponents of mediocre calibre who are entered primarily to give them experience. The experiment was so very successful that the committee will undoubtedly continue this plan. The meet was one of the best, if not *the* best amateur wrestling meet ever held in this country.

Representation

This plan of limiting entries cut down the number of participants to some extent, but there were 67 actual participants, representing 26 different colleges or universities, and all of the competitors were champions or near champions. As a result of this, all matches were closely contested, and the general standard of wrestling was much superior to that in any of our previous meets.

Management

Under the able management of Professor F. W. Marvel, Director of Athletics, and Mr. T. W. Taylor, Manager of Athletics, all of the details of the meet were handled in a most efficient way.

Finances

Brown University guaranteed a minimum of \$1,000.00 as a refund to the visiting teams for re-imbursement on their traveling expenses, and in addition agreed that all gate receipts above the first \$1,000.00 should be divided equally between refund to

visiting contestants and Brown University, until Brown University should have been re-imbursed for the full local expenses of the meet; and that all receipts above this amount should go toward transportation refund until that had been paid in full, after which any balance should go to the National Collegiate Wrestling Rules Committee. The receipts of the meet made possible a refund of 35¼% of the cost of transportation for all the teams participating, or a total refund of \$1,301.13. The gate receipts were the largest we have ever had, and the percentage refund to wrestling contestants was larger than any previous one except in the 1928 meet, when the participation was very local and the expenses of transportation correspondingly small.

Summary of Receipts and Refund

Gate receipts	\$1,460.25	
Entry fees	142.00	
Total Receipts	\$1,602.25	
First \$1,000 for refund	1,000.00	\$1,000.00
Balance	\$602.25	
One-half for refund	301.13	301.13
One-half for Brown University toward local expenses	301.13	
Total refund to visiting teams		\$1,301.13

No Team Championship

Inasmuch as the invitation plan barred most institutions from sending full teams, no team championship was awarded.

Individual Place Winners

Name	College
<i>118 lb. class</i>	
1. J. A. Engel	Lehigh University
2. Jesse Arends	Iowa State Teachers College
3. Andrew Hesser	Oklahoma A. & M. College
<i>126 lb. class</i>	
1. Robert Pearce	Oklahoma A. & M. College
2. Lyle Morford	Cornell College, Iowa
3. Joe Fickel	Kansas State Ag. College
<i>135 lb. class</i>	
1. Richard K. Cole	Iowa State College
2. John W. Divine	Oklahoma A. & M. College
3. Harry S. Byam	Michigan State College
<i>145 lb. class</i>	
1. W. L. Doyle	Kansas State Ag. College
2. Walter Thomas	Iowa State College
3. Walter Young	Oklahoma A. & M. College

155 lb. class

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. LeRoy McGuirk | Oklahoma A. & M. College |
| 2. John Richardson | Kansas State Ag. College |
| 3. Orville Orr | Iowa State Teachers College |

165 lb. class

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Jack Van Bebber | Oklahoma A. & M. College |
| 2. Robert W. Hess | Iowa State College |
| 3. M. W. Shanker | Lehigh University |

175 lb. class

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Conrad Caldwell | Oklahoma A. & M. College |
| 2. Carl J. Dougovite | University of Michigan |
| 3. A. A. Brown, Jr. | Northwestern University |

Unlimited

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Jack Riley | Northwestern University |
| 2. Harry Fields | Haverford College |
| 3. C. H. Errington | Kansas State Ag. College |

Officials

Mr. Paul Spitler (Dartmouth) of New York City and Mr. J. G. Kallas (Illinois) of Chicago were appointed referees, and they did such excellent work that no criticism whatever was made on their officiating.

Governor Case of Rhode Island and President Barbour of Brown University attended the meet. Governor Case and his staff in full regalia honored us by their presence at the final matches. The Governor presented first place medals to the winners in each class. President Barbour of Brown University welcomed the visitors at a complimentary luncheon given by the Brown University Athletic Association and attended the meet.

Entertainment

Every possible courtesy was extended to the Wrestling Rules Committee, the officials, the visiting contestants and coaches by Brown University and its representatives, and the Committee is glad to take this opportunity to express, for all of the visitors, our hearty appreciation of these courtesies and to thank the representatives of Brown University for the time, energy, and money which they contributed and which were largely responsible for the success of the meet.

College Wrestling Coaches' Association

The College Wrestling Coaches' Association held its annual meeting in conjunction with the annual meet. About forty wrestling coaches attended this meeting and the conferences arranged by the Rules Committee. Plans were made for a dinner and an evening program on the evening preceding the 1932

annual meet. The program will consist of papers and discussions concerning matters of vital interest to the members. The 1930-31 officers and executive committee of the Association were re-elected for the coming year.

Changes in Rules of Competition

Changes in the Collegiate Wrestling Rules for 1931-32 are few and are intended primarily to clarify the intent of existing rules.

In order to aid the college wrestlers in their competition for membership on the American Olympic wrestling team, the Rules Committee made two modifications to apply only to the National Collegiate Wrestling Meet; First, adoption of Olympic weight classes; second, cutting the time both shoulders must be held in contact with the mat to constitute a fall from two to one second.

High School Rules

Only slight modifications of these rules have been made for 1931-32.

Olympic Rules

For the information and convenience of the college and high school wrestlers, the last and final revision of the Olympic rules, which will govern the free-style wrestling at Los Angeles, August 1 to 3 inclusive, is printed in full in the National Collegiate Wrestling Guide.

Status of Wrestling

Wrestling, like most sports which do not—as a rule—pay their way, has suffered somewhat from the general financial depression. In some institutions the dual meet schedules have been curtailed slightly, and decreased participation in the various championship meets has resulted. The effect of the depression will undoubtedly be more evident during the coming season. The committees in charge of the National Collegiate and the American Olympic wrestling meets are concerned over its probable effect on the participation in, and the financial returns from, both of these meets.

Net Receipts of Annual Meet to Go to American Olympic Association

No refund on traveling expenses will be made to the visiting contestants and coaches from the 1932 National Collegiate Wrestling Meet, inasmuch as the Wrestling Rules Committee has voted to donate all of the net receipts of the meet to the American Olympic Fund.

Collegiate Participation in American Olympic Wrestling Affairs

The National Collegiate representatives on the American Olympic Wrestling Committee have been extended the utmost courtesy by the other members of the committee, and suggestions made by the college representatives have been very generally approved by the committee. Many of these suggestions are of importance from the collegiate standpoint. Among those worthy of mention are the following: 1. The National Collegiate wrestling championships have been approved as the official semi-final American Olympic tryouts for the eligible college wrestlers. 2. Inasmuch as the American Olympic wrestling team will probably be composed largely of college or ex-college wrestlers, the proposal that the coach and trainer of the team should be college men was accepted without hesitation. 3. The committee voted to send the members of the American Olympic wrestling team, selected at the final tryouts which will be held July 4 and 5, to some point near Los Angeles immediately after the final tryouts for about three weeks of intensive coaching and training. Consummation of the above plan is, of course, contingent on the appropriation of the necessary funds by the American Olympic Committee. 4. The chairman of the National Collegiate committee was elected secretary of the American Olympic wrestling committee.

1931-32 Intercollegiate Wrestling Guide

The new Guide is a great disappointment, due to the fact that the publishers have eliminated practically all of the pictorial section. The 1930-31 edition was a book of 182 pages, exclusive of advertising. The 1931-32 edition contains 62 pages. The chief reasons given for deleting the pictorial section were that the number of copies sold did not warrant the expense involved, and the financial depression. It is a well-known fact that students buy these Guides primarily for the "cuts" of the teams. One order for 75 copies was cancelled as soon as it was discovered that this section had been dropped. The writer predicts that the net loss on this publication will be greater than on last year's Guide. We recognize the fact that the Guide is published primarily to furnish information regarding the rules of competition, but in the form in which it has previously been put out it has greatly increased the general interest in inter-collegiate wrestling. The Wrestling Rules Committee is not interested in the pictorial section, per se, but we are concerned over the prospect of decreased circulation of the rules and the decreased interest in inter-collegiate wrestling which will surely result from decreased sale of the Guide.

Location of the 1932 National Collegiate Meet

The Wrestling Rules Committee has been unable, as yet, to make satisfactory arrangements for the annual meet.

Two essential points are involved in locating the meet. First—the meet should be sponsored by some centrally located institution in order to equalize, so far as possible, the financial burden on the participants. This year this is of greater importance than usual because the meet will be the official semi-final American Olympic tryout for the college wrestlers and we wish to have no qualified candidate barred because of non-central location.

Second—Our committee hopes to make such financial arrangements as to guarantee a substantial donation from this meet to the American Olympic treasury. Obviously, present financial conditions make this unusually difficult to arrange.

R. G. CLAPP,
Chairman.

ADDRESSES

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS

DR. CHARLES W. KENNEDY, PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

1. This Twenty-sixth Annual Convention of the National Collegiate Athletic Association inaugurates an Olympic year. For the first time, the Olympic winter sports and summer sports are both to be held in the United States. This Association from its inception has clearly visualized the importance and potential value of the Olympic games and has earnestly striven for an administration of America's participation which will reflect a spirit of competition characteristic of the best in our national life, and express on the part of all who represent us, either as competitors or officials, an attitude of international understanding, good will, and generous sportsmanship which should constitute the Olympic ideal.

At our Convention last December, I reported the results of the Quadrennial Meeting of the Olympic Association, held a year ago last November, at which, by a thorough revision of the constitution, the right of the colleges to an important place in Olympic affairs was recognized and made effective. Representatives of the National Collegiate Athletic Association now have membership not only in the Executive Committee, and the Finance Committee, of the Olympic Association, but also in every one of the special sports committees which have to do with the selection of the teams which represent the United States, and with the equipment, training, and management of those teams.

The important share which this Association has in Olympic administration carries with it a corresponding responsibility. The task of the present Olympic Committee is one of more than usual difficulty and responsibility. Under the leadership of Mr. Avery Brundage, President of the Olympic Association, and Mr. George W. Graves, its Treasurer, the various Olympic sub-committees have been giving earnest consideration during the past year to the multitudinous detail essential to the organization of effective representation of the United States in the various Olympic sports. The Organizing Committee for the winter games, under the direction of its president, Dr. Godfrey Dewey, and the Organizing Committee for the summer games under the direction of its president, Mr. Wm. M. Garland, have already been working over a long period of time with unremitting devotion of time and energy to prepare the sites of the games and provide facilities and accommodations for the winter and summer sports which

will meet the high standard of Olympic competition and fittingly reflect the executive energy and skill of the United States.

The Olympic Finance Committee, for its part, has the heavy and difficult task of raising the Olympic fund to finance the equipment, training, transportation, and housing of the teams which will represent the United States in the various sports on the winter and summer programs. In this responsibility the colleges and schools of the country have an important share. This Association has felt a justifiable pride in the fact that a large percentage of America's representatives in past Olympic games have owed their athletic ability to college training. Out of this fact grew the natural desire of the colleges for an adequate share in the administration of America's interest in the Olympic movement. This desire led to the revision of the constitution of the Olympic Association a year ago to meet the point of view of the National Collegiate Athletic Association. It is proper, therefore, that the colleges of the country should now recognize, as I have confidence they will, their responsibility to join actively and unremittingly in the campaign to raise the money necessary to provide for the various teams which will represent the United States both in the winter and summer sports. The list of sports in which we shall be represented, in many cases both by men and women, is long. In the winter sports at Lake Placid there will be competition in skiing, speed skating, figure skating, ice hockey, bobsledding, and demonstrations in dog-sled racing and curling. In the summer sports at Los Angeles there will be competition in track and field athletics, boxing, cycling, equestrian sports, fencing, field hockey, gymnastics, modern pentathlon, shooting, rowing, swimming, diving, and water polo, weightlifting, wrestling, yachting and fine arts. There will be a national demonstration of American football and an international demonstration of lacrosse. It has been estimated that to provide for the equipment, training, transportation, and housing of the representatives of the United States in these various events it will be necessary to raise a sum of \$350,000. The Executive Committee of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, after careful consideration, were of opinion that a quota of \$150,000 should properly be raised by the colleges and schools. An organization has been set up on a nation-wide basis with Mr. L. W. St. John of Ohio State University as National Chairman, and with the various District Vice-Presidents of this Association in charge of the campaign in the several territorial districts. It will be readily recognized that their task in this particular year of financial and economic depression is a heavy one. I bespeak for them the active coöperation of the colleges and schools of the country. I would urge that, by as generous contribution as possible from college athletic associations, by the contribution of the proceeds of particular athletic events, and by the active canvassing of

alumni and undergraduates, the members of this Association devote themselves to the raising of our quota of the Olympic fund. I have every confidence that the colleges will respond to this pressing need and legitimate appeal as effectively as they have answered other appeals for the nation's service. The record of our country in Olympic competition since the revival of these games is one of which every American is proud. It must be our part, in the games of the coming year, to maintain and advance that record.

2. I wish to suggest for careful study and subsequent report, either by a special committee of the Association, or by a subcommittee of the Executive Committee, the question whether the future interests of the National Collegiate Athletic Association would be promoted, and its influence increased, by the establishment of a permanent headquarters and the appointment of a salaried executive officer. In my judgment, a decision should be reached only after the most careful deliberation. This question has, in recent years, been tentatively discussed from time to time in meetings of the Executive Committee and the Council. No steps, however, have heretofore been taken to provide for a thorough and definitive study of all the elements involved in such a policy.

It is obvious that the establishment of a headquarters and the appointment of a salaried executive would impose upon the budget of the Association a very substantial increase of annual expenditure. The present budget of the Association would not permit such an increase in operating cost. If this change in administrative method were favored, there would be involved in that decision, therefore, the necessity of an increase in membership dues, or the provision of increased revenue from other sources.

Great as has been the past growth of this Association, it is inevitable that its influence in amateur sport will continue to expand and develop from year to year. It seems reasonable to consider the establishment of some form of permanent administrative machinery for the focusing and energizing of that influence. It seems obvious that our contacts with other organizations devoted to the development of amateur sport, and the upholding of the amateur rule, will steadily become closer, more continuous, and more precisely and definitely influential. If so, we may well consider whether some provision should be made for a more continuously detailed executive administration of the interests of the Association than is possible under our present theory of administration.

On the other hand, in any study of the question it must not be forgotten that the steady and healthful growth of this Association has been, in large measure, due to the fact that it has approached the problems of amateur sport from an educational

rather than from a political point of view. The officers of the Association, and the members of our various committees, have given freely of their time, interest, and energy, as a labor of love. This policy has been so far justified by the growth of the Association to its present position of outstanding influence that it would certainly be unwise to take any step that would reverse the historic tradition and spirit which underlie the relationship of this Association to amateur sport.

The problem, therefore, is to find, if possible, an administrative method which may render the influence of the Association in sport more continuously and automatically effective, and its coöperative contacts with other sports bodies more continuously and easily practicable, without fundamental alteration in the traditional policy of the Association.

For the period of about eighteen months before each set of Olympic games there can be no doubt of the desirability of a modest headquarters for the Association and a salaried executive of proper qualifications who could devote his entire time to the affairs of the Association, and to the relation of the Association and its member institutions to the Olympic movement. It is reasonable to suppose that every year, and quite apart from the Olympic movement, such a permanent executive would find many ways in which the coöperative strength of our member institutions could be welded into a more effectively unified influence to promote proper developments of intercollegiate sport, to combat and nullify improper procedures and points of view, and, in general, to serve the best interests of amateur sport both in the colleges and outside. I would recommend that the Association provide for the careful study which this question deserves by reference to an appropriate standing committee or by appointment of a special committee *ad hoc*.

3. I suggest to this Convention a consideration of the situation in American sport as to the amateur rule. It must be regarded as a condition in high degree detrimental to amateur sport that there should not be more general agreement as to the elements which should enter into a definition of practices destructive of the amateur spirit. It is an anomaly that among sports-governing bodies there should be variation in the statement and application of the amateur rule, and that practices and procedures should be permitted under the amateur rule in one sport which are not permitted under that rule in another sport. It is in high degree unfortunate that among the colleges themselves there should be diversity of theory and procedure with respect to the amateur rule. From time to time, one hears the opinion expressed that the colleges should not concern themselves with this matter at all, and that, if a college player is a bona fide undergraduate, meeting all his obligations to the college, he should be permitted to represent his college on the athletic field

if he has the ability to do so. This point of view makes itself felt in discussions of summer baseball, and has led certain colleges to permit their undergraduates to accept money for playing baseball during the summer months.

I, for one, have no interest whatever in college sport except insofar as it is completely amateur in spirit and practice. My reason for this feeling is not rooted in any contempt for the professional as such, if his professionalism is honest, open, and avowed. My feeling springs from much deeper roots. If the colleges permit the playing of baseball or any other game for money, or for a financial benefit which is the equivalent of money, they are withdrawing their support from other sports-governing bodies which labor unremittingly, and to the best of their ability, to keep the sport which they supervise free from the influence of professional motives. A college which permits a boy to play baseball or any other sport for money is blinding the eyes of the boy to the fact that he is professionalizing his athletic skill, and that sports-governing bodies outside the college, whatever may be the college view, will unhesitatingly rule that such a boy has forfeited his amateur status. A progressive public has the right to expect of our colleges, in dealing with boys who may be blind or misguided or wilful in such matters, that the college will exercise a wise guidance and a firm discipline.

The function of college sport, any opinion to the contrary notwithstanding, is not the advertising of a college, nor the maintenance of an athletic prestige, nor the provision of entertainment for spectators. The primary function of college sport is to benefit the undergraduates engaged by developing physique, inculcating precepts of sportsmanship which make for manliness and integrity of character, and providing opportunity for that natural and healthful recreation which man and boy have always found in the playing of amateur games. It is interesting that a recognition of this simple but fundamental truth is growing with a wholesome rapidity among thoughtful undergraduates throughout the United States, and the development of this point of view in the undergraduate mind is rapidly becoming one of the beneficial forces to be reckoned with in college sport.

Amateurism in the last analysis is a matter of spirit. It may be that it will never be completely possible to frame regulatory legislation which can in all details define the application of this spirit in practice. But there will always be a necessity for a rule which will, as fully as possible, express the spirit of amateurism and define the practices which are repugnant to it. This is essential for the guidance of the young, the thoughtless, the wrong-minded. It is indispensable if the high values inherent in college sport for the education of character and the development of manhood are to be effectively influential in the molding of undergraduate lives.

I would recommend, therefore, that this Association consider the practicability of appointing representatives to meet in conference with representatives of other sports associations in the hope that it may be possible to find methods to promote more uniform definitions of amateur practice, and a more universal acceptance of them.

4. The list of deaths which occurred in connection with the game of football during the season just ended has naturally aroused concern and has led to widespread suggestion that the Football Rules Committee give renewed consideration to procedures for eliminating danger to the health and lives of the players. It is important at this time, therefore, that we should not forget the assiduous care with which the Football Rules Committee has, year by year, scrutinized all aspects of the game and deliberately but firmly made such changes in the rules as would, in all ways, promote the best interests of those who play. We can have every confidence that the members of the Committee have been giving careful consideration to the record of the season and to the assembling of dependable information by which to judge it. We may be sure that, under the conscientious leadership of Mr. E. K. Hall, the members of that Committee will now, as always in the past, overlook no possible precaution which may be taken to safeguard the interests of those who play the game.

It is equally important, however, to remember that in any game of bodily contact there is inevitably inherent possibility of injury. Injury and death in contact games of speed and power are in many cases not due to the nature of the game itself, but to other causes which cannot properly be considered an indictment of the game. Participation in competition by players physically unfit, failure to use suitable equipment, lack of proper supervision of the game, competition between ill-matched teams, and the retention in the game of injured or exhausted players—such dangerous practices represent improper administration of the game and cannot be considered ground for criticism of the nature of the game itself. It is a trait of human nature to desire easy panaceas for all ills. It is somewhat characteristic of American public opinion to place an exalted trust in the efficacy of laws and rules to govern situations which fundamentally lie beyond legislation. It should be the duty of this Association, not only in connection with football but in all sports, to direct public attention to the necessity of proper supervision of athletic competition by competent doctors and trainers, to the necessity of proper equipment and conditions of competition in each particular sport, and to the necessity of a recognition by all concerned with the administration of sport in school, college, or club, that a primary function of all games and sports is to promote the physical well-being of those who engage in it.

5. The critical discussion of college sport, which was given a

sharp focus by the publication of the study by the Carnegie Foundation, has continued throughout the year just ending. It is clear that we are passing through a very definite period of readjustment. One of the important aspects of this readjustment is the clearly visible change of undergraduate attitude towards sport. Many of the things formerly accepted as natural, or inevitable, in college athletics are being unhesitatingly challenged by undergraduate opinion today. The modern undergraduate is coming to prefer a more informal and less strenuous atmosphere of competition. On the whole, he prefers to play games rather than to watch them. He tends to scrutinize sharply, even to distrust, many demands made upon him in the name of athletic loyalty. His taste in sport has changed. Increasingly larger numbers of undergraduates are selecting sports which they can carry on after graduation. In many instances, these sports are games of individual rather than team competition. More and more the undergraduate is demanding that college sports shall be so administered that participation in them shall meet the simple test of being enjoyable to the players. There can be little doubt that undergraduate opinion will continue more and more to withdraw approval from an exaggerated, over-strenuous emphasis upon so-called "championship" competition. In these points of view undergraduate opinion is merely paralleling the point of view of thoughtful minds beyond the campus limits, but the first-hand contact of the undergraduate with his own sports gives an especial directness and definiteness to his reactions. The most hopeful sign of all is the clear emphasis with which the great mass of undergraduates themselves are demanding that their sports be carried on in strict adherence to standards sincerely amateur. Coincident with this development of undergraduate view there is observable throughout the country a recognition by administrative officers of school and college that undergraduate sports constitute a phase of undergraduate life which deserves and justifies their continuous, and detailed, interest and guidance.

I believe, therefore, there is much evidence for belief that a vital reconstruction of college sport is already well under way. I believe there is reason for faith that this reconstruction will, in the course of the next few years, have developed a general attitude of mind, and types of administration supervision, which will place sport in the American school and college on a sounder foundation than ever before. Whatever the details of readjustment may prove to be it is my faith that year by year the number of students engaged in sport will increase, and the spirit of their competition represent steadily elevated ideals and saner standards.

In this reconstruction of spirit and practice in college sport, it is of supreme importance that a wise leadership be exercised to guide undergraduate opinion past a Scylla and Charybdis between

which a true course must be charted. In any general change of old opinions there is always danger that good things may be uprooted with bad. With the growing undergraduate desire that the playing of games may be enjoyable, that participation in sport may be "for sport's sake", should be blended a clear recognition that one enjoyment and benefit which the sportsman has always derived from competition has been the discipline which sport imposes upon him. For the true competitor a great part of the joy of the game is a love of the rigor of the game, a fierce joy in the competitive struggle, a keen pleasure in developing and mobilizing his utmost in competitive skill, endurance, and courage, a satisfaction borne of the knowledge that he has given his utter best to match the best of a respected opponent. These are elements in the joy of the game which makes participation in sport a spiritual, as well as a physical, experience. They are in direct and enduring opposition to casual or half-hearted competition, and are incompatible with indifference to excellence of play, or the outcome of the game. We must see to it that, in their proper desire that sports shall be enjoyable, our undergraduates do not forget that a sportsman is one who in any competition, and in every way, gives his best, and intends to give his best; who desires to win and by every honorable means, so far as in him lies, intends to win. Out of this rock shall come forth honey. Out of this discipline grows the flower of truly joyous sportsmanship.

While critical self-scrutiny is a virtue, and a necessary root of development and growth, it is a mistake to focus one's attention exclusively upon the defects or weaknesses which exist in all human constitutions. In the province of amateur sport it is well to hold clearly in view the unquestioned, and unquestionable, benefits which the player derives from the game, benefits both physical and moral, a stimulus to the development of qualities of character and manhood which are reflected in later years in every social contact.

I would wish all who have responsibility in the administration of sport in school or college to be unremittingly zealous in their efforts to drive out of sport influences unhealthful and subversive, but I would equally wish them to maintain an unfailing faith in the service which amateur sport has rendered through the centuries, and will continue to render, in providing in youth and manhood a pleasure of wholesome recreation, the benefit of a physical discipline, and enduring ideals of a generous sportsmanship, and self-mastery in competitive striving.

Those of us who deal through plastic years with the boys who are to be the future strength of our nation must never permit ourselves to forget the incalculable benefits which a clean and wholesome system of amateur sport can confer upon those who play the game. We must not permit ourselves to forget that

there is no precisely adequate substitute for the agency of sport in its influence upon character and physique. We must never permit ourselves to forget the responsibility resting upon us to see to it that the values of amateur sport are adequately visualized, and attained in practice. I have elsewhere attempted to state my own code of faith. Perhaps I may be pardoned, in concluding, if I repeat it here.

"I would have amateur sports so conducted throughout the length and breadth of our land that youth may learn the great lesson of self-realization and self-mastery, may know that an effort is its own joy, a success its own reward, and that both constitute an inner and invisible enrichment of the spirit of man beyond price.

I would have amateur sports so conducted for American youth that they shall be taught to compete in the spirit of striving to the utmost, but with that mobilization of effort governed by a chivalrous regard for the opponent and for the rules of the game. I would have them learn in the rivalry of the playing field that defeat in the game is as nothing compared with that inner defeat of sportsmanship that stoops to half-hearted competition, unfair play, contempt of an opponent or an official, brutality of act or bearing, and all that is an offense to chivalry of spirit.

I would have our boys and girls learn to endure victory and to endure defeat. I would have them learn that life will require in later years and in more important issues that they win with magnanimity and lose, if defeat comes, with dignity and courage. I would have them learn to strive to the utmost in a cause without descent to personal bitterness or vindictiveness of spirit, and with respect for the rights and efforts of others.

I would have them learn the privilege of striving shoulder to shoulder with others with a sinking of self in a corporate purpose. I would have them learn the joy of clean living at the highest pitch of zest and enthusiasm. I would have them learn the lesson of discipline and of self-discipline by the long and arduous road that leads to excellence in sport as it leads to any other excellence in life. I would have them learn to admire excellence for its own sake, whether it be their own or that of an opponent. I would have them learn the love of a democratic comradeship derived from devotion with other men and women to a common cause in a fair field with no favor, where he is the better man and she is the better woman who proves it."

THE MINNESOTA INVESTIGATION OF ATHLETICS

JOHN L. GRIFFITH, COMMISSIONER OF THE WESTERN CONFERENCE

Again the delegates representing the leading colleges and universities are met here to consider matters pertaining to inter-collegiate athletics. Twenty-six times have the colleges sent men to these meetings to exchange ideas relative to college athletics. As the *raison d'être* of the first meeting was football, so football through the years has bulked large in the minds of the speakers and the delegates whose suggestions are to be found in the printed reports of these meetings. Anyone who will take the time to read the Proceedings of these meetings, beginning with the first one and on down to the present time, will be impressed, I am sure, as I have been, with the thought that our American college presidents and other administrators, as well as those who have represented the teaching faculties, have a sane, sensible attitude toward college athletics. These men through the years have pointed out the benefits and values of competitive sports, and have clearly indicated that American college men believe in inter-institutional athletic relationships. At the same time they have realized that athletics administered by man were not perfect, as our other human activities devised, promoted, and administered by man, have not been perfect.

This Association has set up an ideal and has endeavored in the true educational sense of the word to point the way toward that ideal. It has not stood for governmental domination, nor dictation, but has steadfastly maintained that the individual member colleges, by joining with the other colleges and universities, did not sacrifice their autonomy, surrender their independence, nor relinquish their own responsibilities in the matter of administering college athletics according to their own light.

Although I note in the splendid addresses which have been given here in the last twenty-five years repeated mention of the English conception of sports, yet no one has suggested that we should measure our institutions by English standards and customs, with the thought that, if fundamental differences are found between the institutions developed by the English people on the one hand and the American people on the other, our institutions should necessarily be found wanting. We all agree, I am sure, that games and sports of the different people here and there on the globe reflect in large measure the attributes, the national characteristics, the energy, and the ambitions of each.

We cannot deal with college athletics or college football as something apart from our other national institutions. Our American philosophy of life and our way of doing things will be reflected in about the same way in business, in politics, and in

athletics, with this exception, that our athletic standards are perhaps higher than our political and business standards.

A considerable part of our difficulty in trying to determine just what place athletics should occupy in the field of education lies in the fact that as yet there is a great difference of opinion among educators as to the function of education. Not many of the men who have addressed this Association have attempted to define education, and yet I find that the majority apparently believe that college athletics are a part of education. Professor Robert M. Corwin, of Yale, in 1915 suggested, "We all agree in a general way that the university exists primarily for the purpose of preparing young men for service, that its chief aim is to train young men in habits of thought and modes of life which will fit them to live longer and better and more effectively." Those who have in a general way agreed with Professor Corwin's conception of education have not found it difficult to conceive of athletics as a means whereby young men may be trained in a mode of life which will fit them to live better and longer and more effectively. These men for the most part hold that the university is a socializing agency which, in addition to teaching Greek, Latin, science, literature, and mathematics, may also offer courses in journalism, business and commerce, transportation, accounting, religion, music, art, and athletics.

Some, however, have agreed with Dr. Henry S. Pritchett that "The purpose of a college should be to teach and, as a teaching agency, to bring the college youth to an understanding and appreciation of the intellectual life,—in a word, to teach the boy to think." Dr. Pritchett points out that "The first American colleges originally aimed to offer to youth a general cultural education and to send him out into the world a cultivated man knowing his mother tongue and some Greek and Latin and mathematics, in touch with literature and science, and with a mind so trained as to enable him to take up a profession or a business with intelligence and success." Dr. Pritchett holds that the university should be considered as an intellectual agency, the function of which is to train the powers and habits of mind.

I find that these two ideas of education run through the various discussions that have taken place in these annual meetings. The majority, however, apparently have agreed with Chancellor Day, who, in the 1909 Convention, stated that "Athletics have a place in college life and training. They belong to sound learning. They are not an excrescence, but the fibre and essential integrity of the best educational system and plan." Chancellor McCormick, in speaking before the Sixth Annual Convention, told us that "Athletics, collegiate, intercollegiate, and communal, are a good thing, and are worth a very considerable amount of trouble in order that they may be made the best possible." He said, "Athletics should be as legitimate as Greek, and as serviceable as

ethics. We should no more think of enduring athletics than we should think of enduring biology or chemistry."

The majority of the colleges and universities that compose this Association have not accepted Dr. Pritchett's and Dr. Flexner's definitions of education, as is evidenced by the fact that they have maintained, among others, certain departments, courses, and activities that are of value chiefly from the social rather than the classical or academic standpoint.

I find further that there has been some difference of opinion as to whether equality in athletics should be maintained by a leveling up or a leveling-down process. One group agree with the idea that the individual must be allowed to develop, gain power, and to exist without coming in conflict with the needs, the interests, the ambitions of the many. They hold that the corporate rights and interests of society are of primary importance. They, however, are not convinced that it is necessary to neglect the interests of those who are of superior athletic attainments in order to conserve the interests of those of mediocre or subnormal attainments.

President Hoover expressed his conception of the philosophy of America in his address delivered at King's Mountain, South Carolina, in October 7, 1930. In that address he said, "In the American system, through free and universal education, we train the runners, we strive to give them an equal start; our government is the umpire of its fairness. The winner is he who shows the most conscientious training, the greatest ability, the strongest character. Socialism, or its violent brother, Bolshevism, would compel all the runners to end the race equally; it would hold the swiftest to the speed of the most backward."

On the other hand there are those who have believed that it is not possible to develop a highly organized intercollegiate athletic department and to promote athletics for the men of superior athletic ability without neglecting the interests of the many. In fact, some have suggested, at least by inference, the desirability of curtailing intercollegiate athletics as a means of developing intra-collegiate or communal athletics. That is, in the words of President Hoover, they "would hold the swiftest to the speed of the most backward."

A number of speakers who have appeared before this Association have approached this question from a still different angle. In 1915 a college president wrote as follows: "Intercollegiate athletics provide a costly, injurious, and excessive régime of physical training for a few students, especially those who need it least, instead of inexpensive, healthful, and moderate exercise for all students, especially those who need it most." To this indictment of intercollegiate athletics Professor George E. Johnson, of Harvard University, speaking before the Eleventh Annual Convention of this Association, replied that "Intercol-

legiate athletics do not exist for physical training. Intercollegiate athletics did not originate in, never existed for, and never could have survived as a régime of physical education." He added, "The undergraduate has never been interested in intercollegiate athletics as physical training, nor have the alumni, nor the general public. Intercollegiate athletics originated as, and have continued as, an expression of loyalty, an endeavor to maintain and exalt the dignity and honor of the college in those things in which youth is most deeply interested. Intercollegiate athletics, as they exist in the interest and purpose of undergraduates, are a social, a spiritual expression. In that for which intercollegiate athletics really exist, namely, the expression of loyalty, they have far more to do with soul than with body, and they do serve all students, those who need them most, and those who need them least as well."

This will serve to indicate just one of the differences of opinion that have been brought out relative to the objectives and purposes of intercollegiate athletics.

Further there has been some variance between those who believe that if the students, alumni, and others derive pleasure from playing and from watching others play, athletics in themselves must be inherently bad, and those who do not find that athletics are blameworthy because they are enjoyed by a large number of people. Doubtless there is a touch of asceticism in our national philosophy of life; our Puritan ancestors looked askance at the things that their children enjoyed doing. They apparently believed that people like to do only those things that they ought not do.

On the other hand the majority of the men who in the last twenty-five years have had a great deal to do with shaping our thought concerning athletics have not found athletics blameworthy because they were enjoyed by large numbers of people. President Glenn Frank has repeatedly suggested that college football, which has been highly dramatized, with its pageantry adds color to our lives and consequently in that respect serves a useful purpose.

The greatest difference in our concepts of athletics, however, is to be found in the annual discussion of the so-called over-emphasis problem. Certain educators have advanced the thought that if students, alumni, and the general public are tremendously interested in college football, they naturally will lose interest in other things that are much more worth while. They hold that if college athletics, especially football, were curtailed, our people would transfer some of the interest that they now manifest in touchdowns to matters that are more of the mind and spirit. Still others have called attention to the crimes that are committed in the name of "big time" athletics, and have advanced as their conclusion that athletics conducted on a big scale inevitably lead to corruption and excesses.

On the other hand, others have suggested, in the words of President Faunce, that "We should not condemn any kind of work or play because of its absorbing interest." President Faunce carried this idea further when he told this Association in 1917 that "It is folly to go to a red-blooded young man and beg him to take less interest in his games. All his nature rebels against a milk and water attitude, or an assumption of indifference to what he is doing. He is honestly enthusiastic, and he ought to be. With fine abandon he plunges into the game and struggles until the last white line is crossed. And any pedagogue who imagines that if we could destroy that enthusiasm we should thereby promote interest in philosophy and art is quite ignorant of both the ancient Greeks and the modern Americans."

President Clarence Little, in an address delivered at the University of Michigan a few years ago, touched upon this same point when he said in substance the following: "Eighty thousand people will come out to watch an eighteen year old boy with clear eyes and sturdy legs run through a broken field for a touchdown, while only five hundred will come out to hear a lecture by the world's greatest living authority on the origin of atolls." "It is not right, it is not just," he added; "but those who object are usually animated by the very human quality of jealousy."

In some sections of the country if a man is caught cheating at poker his opponents deal with him summarily. They do not attempt to lessen the temptation to cheat by lowering the stakes. In the golf and country clubs throughout the country, if a man cheats at golf, thereafter he will find no one with whom to play. I have yet to hear a suggestion made that golf be made more simple and less interesting as a means of developing honesty on the part of those who participate in golf. There are many, however, who are suggesting that men would not be tempted to cheat in connection with college athletics if college athletics were made less interesting and attractive.

So far an attempt has been made to review a few of the matters that have engrossed the attention of this Association at some time or other in the last quarter of a century. During that time a great deal of progress has been noted, mention of which will be made later. It would be helpful to know what the various groups who go to make up the colleges and universities think of these questions. Very often the opinions of individuals do not represent the opinions of the masses. Of course the people are not always right, and it might be suggested that neither are the leaders always to be trusted. At any rate, in a country such as this, where the people, theoretically at least, decide questions of importance, it may be desirable to follow Lincoln's suggestion and give athletics "a bath of the people." While no one has yet been able to measure the attitudes of all of the athletes, undergraduate students, alumni, faculty men, presidents etc., this last

year Professor Stalnaker, who has been associated with Professor Thurstone of the University of Chicago, was employed to measure the attitudes of nine different groups of people, eight of which were more or less intimately connected with the University of Minnesota, by using the Thurstone measurement scale. The study was conducted by the University of Minnesota at considerable cost of money and consumed twelve months of time. Professor Thurstone, as doubtless you know, has devised a method of measuring the attitudes of large groups of people toward various questions.

We have very definite attitudes for or against such controversial questions as religion, prohibition, militarism, college athletics, and the like. Professor Stalnaker questioned some 10,000 individuals, including 850 members of the faculty, 4,000 students, the college and university presidents, some 700 "M" men, and a sampling of the general alumni, high school executives in the state of Minnesota, newspaper editors in that state, a sampling of several thousand taxpayers, in addition to a large number of parents of athletes and non-athletes alike. He found that all nine groups were favorable toward intercollegiate athletics. The eight groups connected with the university in question expressed a favorable attitude toward the athletics of that institution, and the college and university presidents were favorable toward athletics as conducted at their own institutions. The athletes, that is, those who had won their letters at Minnesota, were the most favorable. The parents of athletes came next, and the undergraduates next, followed in order by the editors, general public, alumni, high school executives, faculty, and college and university presidents. Although the faculty and college and university presidents were not so enthusiastic about intercollegiate athletics as were the men who had represented Minnesota in athletics, the parents of athletes, the undergraduates, and the editors, yet may I repeat that all nine groups registered a favorable attitude toward athletics.

It was found further that the alumni who have graduated from the university more recently were more favorable toward athletics than were those who had been out for considerable time. In view of the fact that some have believed that the undergraduates of today are losing interest in athletics while the old grads are overly enthusiastic, especially regarding football, it is interesting to note that in the case of this institution, at least, the younger students and alumni are more favorable toward the present athletic system than are the older men. Some may suggest that this is because we become more sensible as we become older. Perhaps as we get older we fail to view the games of youth through the eyes of youth.

I will not attempt to burden you with a great many statistics, but will call your attention to a few which tend to show the atti-

tude of different groups towards some of these questions that we have been discussing. Ninety-six per cent of the college and university presidents and 92% of the faculty indicated their belief that intercollegiate athletics have a legitimate place in the university. Regarding the question as to whether athletic training aids in the development of desirable character traits, 95% of the "M" men, 82% of the presidents, and 94% of the parents replied in the affirmative. Relative to the matter of administrative control of intercollegiate athletics, 76% of the "M" men do not favor alumni control; 54% of the faculty favor control by university administrators, 11% control by the faculty, 17% by the University Senate, and 5% by the alumni. Eighty-three per cent of the alumni do not favor alumni control of athletics, but 47% of the alumni favor control by university administrators, 9% control by the faculty, 15% by the University Senate, and 9% by the alumni. Forty-three per cent of the taxpayers favor control by university administrators, 11% by the faculty, 10% by the Senate Committee. Thirty-six per cent of the editors favor control by the university administrators, 9% favor faculty control, and 10% favor control by the University Senate. From this it is clear that the majority of the groups favor institutional control, whether by the university administration, by the faculty, or by the faculty athletic committees. It is significant that the alumni and the "M" men do not favor alumni control.

Regarding the question as to whether participation in athletics tends to lower scholastic averages, 98% of the undergraduate students stated that their interest in athletics had not affected their scholastic work, 86% of the parents believe that if intercollegiate athletics were abolished scholastic work would not thereby be improved. Ninety-five per cent of the alumni reported that athletics did not interfere with their scholastic work when they were students; 88% of the editors do not believe that athletics interfere with the academic work of the students; and 90% of the successful citizens are of the same opinion. Ninety-four per cent of the "M" men stated that they did not regret the time that they had spent in athletics; 82% of the faculty do not believe that intercollegiate athletics have lowered the scholastic work of the student body; 95% of the faculty stated that the presence of athletes in their classes has not affected the general morale; and 84% of the faculty men reported that they did not believe that the general scholastic level would be raised if intercollegiate athletics were abolished.

Eighty-six per cent of the students are of the opinion that it is not necessary to abolish or cut down intercollegiate athletics in order to serve best the health or physical education interests of the general student body. Eighty-six per cent of the editors, 90% of the general public, and 90% of the parents are of the same opinion.

As to whether or not there is subsidizing or paying of athletes at Minnesota, the majority of the groups whose opinions were canvassed were agreed that this was not so. Seventy-seven per cent of the students replied in the negative; 92% of the high school principals and superintendents were of the opinion that athletes were not recruited or subsidized at the University of Minnesota; while 79% of the general public and 63% of the editors expressed a like opinion. Eighty-four per cent of the college presidents replied that they did not believe that there was subsidizing of athletes at their own schools, but they were not so sure about other institutions.

Are intercollegiate athletics over-emphasized? Seventy-nine per cent of the faculty say "no"; 94% of the athletes, 84% of the alumni, 89% of the high school executives, 79% of the editors, and 84% of the parents agreed that athletics were not over-emphasized at Minnesota. Seventy-six per cent of the faculty do not favor a shorter season in football; 90% of the students, 86% of the athletes, and 87% of the alumni agree with the faculty regarding this question.

The majority of the students, alumni, editors, and "M" men agreed that a coach should be retained even though he does not turn out winning football teams, provided that he does develop in the players desirable traits of character.

In making a comparison of the general average of the last ten years with this school year, 41% of the faculty feel that intercollegiate athletics at the University of Minnesota are now better than they were; 53% are of the opinion that they are about the same as formerly; and 6% believe that conditions are worse.

As to whether or not intercollegiate football should be discontinued, cut down, or lessened, continued as at present, or increased, 91% of the students, 95% of the athletes, 84% of the alumni, 79% of the high school principals, and 87% of the parents are in favor of continuing athletics as at present or of increasing them.

Ninety-three per cent of the alumni stated that they did not believe that the interest of the student body in intercollegiate football at Minnesota was less now than it was in their day, while 92% of the editors and 91% of the general public do not find that the interest in football at Minnesota is decreasing.

In an effort to ascertain the attitude of Conference football men toward some of these questions, we canvassed last year the opinions of some 116 players who had won their letters in football. One hundred and twelve were not in favor of limiting football competition to sophomores and juniors; 111 were in favor of the present rule which limits the football season to the weeks between September 15th and the Saturday before Thanksgiving. One hundred and two stated that they did not believe that the coaches had too much to do with the training of the teams, con-

duct of the games, etc., and 114 suggested that they were not in favor of the plan which has been suggested relative to prohibiting the coach from sitting on the bench during game time, from sending in substitutes, or talking to the players between halves. As to whether football is play or drudgery, 95 considered it to be in the nature of play, 13 as drudgery, 4 both play and drudgery, 3 replied that the games are play and the practice drudgery, and one suggested that football was neither play nor drudgery, but interesting work. One hundred enjoyed their varsity football more than their freshman experience, while 16 had more fun playing freshman than varsity football. Eighty-seven stated that they would be sorry when their undergraduate football days were ended, 19 said that they would be glad, and 2 replied that they would be both glad and sorry.

An attempt has been made to present only a few of the conclusions from the Minnesota study. Those conclusions, however, indicate very clearly that the majority of the groups whose opinions were canvassed and measured are not much disturbed concerning college athletics. It may be suggested that the Minnesota men do not constitute a cross section of the college men of this country. This may be true, but until such time as similar scientific studies are conducted elsewhere this report should carry considerable weight. Further, some may suggest that the people are always wrong in matters of public policy. If that is true then our American theory of government is wrong. If anyone has doubts as to whether this study was conducted by a scientist in a scientific manner, his doubts may be dispelled by inquiry and investigation.

The age of cynicism is past. The cynics, the satirists, and the critics have served a useful purpose. They have helped to prove that some of our castles were made of air; they have pricked some of our bubbles and the bubbles have burst; they have ridiculed our excesses and we are now working as we did before the war.

In the main, however, the colleges throughout the last twenty-five years have builded wisely in matters athletic. Nearly every college today has erected an athletic plant suitable for intercollegiate athletics, intramural athletics, and the required physical education work. The majority of the colleges, having first made provision for the maintenance and promotion of their intercollegiate athletics (that part of the program that is financially productive), have next made provision for such students as are not participating in intercollegiate athletics. The minor sports programs will be curtailed until such time as football can again carry the load, or until minor sports and intramural athletics are supported from university funds.

A few of the colleges undoubtedly have developed football to the detriment of the play and educational features of the game.

One after another, however, of such institutions are now working for a balanced program. I dare say that out of one thousand institutions above high school rank in this country, there are not more than a score where football has been overdone to the detriment of the sport and to education in general. These few institutions are in the main responsible for much of the criticism that is leveled at college athletics. The uneducated man, who is prone to generalize from insufficient data, judges all colleges and universities by the spectacular achievements of the few.

In conclusion, the question that is before us today relates not only to present conditions but deals with the future. No one is satisfied, I take it, with the *status quo*. When the time comes that college athletics are no longer subject to attack, and when the American people become satisfied with their athletic system, then we may look for a period of decline. We are not satisfied with our government, or perhaps I should say, with the way in which our national, state, and municipal governments are administered, but we are not going to scrap our American plan of government, substituting therefor either the Italian or the Russian plan. By the same token we are not satisfied with the way in which our college athletics have been administered, but we are not going to scrap our present form of college athletics, substituting therefor some of the Utopian and untried plans which some are proposing. In the years past we have heard college athletics likened to a dog's tail, and have been told repeatedly that the athletic tail wags the academic dog. The inference, I take it, is that if a dog has a large tail it will be beneficial to the animal if part of his tail is cut off. We have also heard college football likened to a white elephant, an elephant that is raging up and down the campus leaving a path of destruction in his wake. Practically none of our college presidents, however, have armed themselves with elephant guns and have destroyed the creature. Most of them have harnessed him and are utilizing his strength and power. I would liken our college athletics to a twelve-cylinder motor. When the automotive engineers perfect a motor, they perhaps put it on the block and, standing to one side, scrutinize it. Being scientists, they undoubtedly say, "There is the best motor that has ever been built. It, however, is not perfect. We will use this motor for the time being, but let us repair to our work shops and devise means of improving this engine."

And so with college athletics. Our present system has evolved through the years. This Association has had a great deal to do with shaping that system. Our present system is not perfect. It, however, is an American system. It reflects the restless energy, the love of combat, the desire for success that characterizes the American people. We are not going to place a premium on mediocrity. We are not going to be frightened at the thought of big stadia, big crowds, big spectacles; but if I

interpret the spirit of the college men of this country correctly we are going to give more thought to the manner in which our games are played and administered. We are not going to expect perfection in terms of college athletics, as we do not expect perfection in the way in which our other human activities are administered. We have cause for rejoicing, at least so far as athletics are concerned, because our people demand higher standards in their sports than in business and politics. A distinguished scholar has recently called attention to the fact that no college or university in this country could absolutely guarantee that athletics in that institution of higher learning were 100% pure. That was considered a startling statement by the press, but had this same writer suggested that the President of the United States could not guarantee 100% honesty and integrity on the part of his Congress, that would not have been considered news and this writer could not have sold his article. What college president could absolutely guarantee that all of the members of his faculty are high minded, unselfish, and blameless? What pastor could guarantee that the lives of all of his congregation are above reproach? We do not expect perfection in politics, in education, in business, or religion, but we do expect perfection in athletics, and that is an encouraging sign.

College athletics reflect the character and integrity of the institutions and the individuals who administer and participate in them. We will never have honest college athletics until we have only honest men in charge of college athletics. Since, however, the honesty, integrity and character of the college and university presidents, chairmen of faculty athletic committees, and athletic directors is of a high order I view the future of college athletics in this country with optimism. Certainly amateur sports in the colleges are in good hands. Under the supervision of the educational authorities college athletics have shown a gradual and steady improvement. I see no reason to doubt that they will continue to improve.

THE KENT PLAN OF ATHLETIC ADMINISTRATION

REVEREND F. H. SILL, O.H.C., HEADMASTER

In speaking to you this morning on the policy of Kent School in Athletic Administration, may I make by way of introduction a brief statement as to why sports are important in a boarding school for boys.

We ask boys to do rather intensive work in their studies, and there is a very carefully mapped out schedule with a necessary routine from rising bell in the morning to retiring hour at night. This would be a monotonous existence for boys were it not for the play time in the afternoon. So the first thing we consider in our sports is that sports must give recreation and boys must be playful; therefore it is inconceivable that they should be made compulsory. With the exception that we insist on boys being out of doors for certain hours in the afternoon, we have never made participation in sports compulsory. We have tried to afford an opportunity for every boy to participate in sports, and you will see from a later *resumé* how large a number do participate. We have considered organized athletics an essential part of our health program. Our resident physician is in close touch with the boys, and has the final word as to whether or not a boy should participate in organized sport, and as to how much should be asked of the boys in connection with the necessary training. Boys go to him freely, and he keeps very close watch, especially on the boys who are on first teams and crews.

We also consider that organized athletics are an important factor in character training. In a paper I have prepared on the subject of religion for schoolboys, I urge clergymen to get in touch with the men who are working with boys in high schools and clubs, and I make the remark that "such men as a rule are quite willing to reveal truths of Christian living while working with your boys. I like to think that the men at Kent who are with the boys in their afternoon sports are teaching religion when they set forth, as they do, ideals of clean, courageous, honest sportsmanship with control of feelings, temper, and language. Boys gain a great deal from the example of such men in the ordinary walks of life."

If organized sports are for recreation, health, and moral development, it is of course most important that the men of the coaching staff should be men of high moral character. In the administration of athletics at Kent we have never had any paid coaches. The entire coaching has been done by masters voluntarily. There is not even a mention of coaching in any contract. The contract covers the master's work in the class room. What he does afternoons is his own voluntary contribution. We have a man who is head coach in football, hockey, and baseball,

another man who is head coach in crew, and another man head coach in tennis. Twelve other men offer their services, and this number is augmented by older boys, who, for one reason or another, may not qualify for first teams. In connection with the coaching staff at Kent it is interesting to note that, with the exception of one man who made his letter as coxswain of a crew away back in the '90s, there is not another letter man on the staff. We do not consider that participation in Varsity athletics is a necessary qualification for ability to lead boys in their sports. Our coach who has done so much to develop the happy football spirit, with more victories to his credit than one would expect to find in a school of our size, came to Kent directly from the Marine Corps at the end of the war, having graduated from Kent just before enlistment. He never played on a college team. He has seen on an average about one big game a year, and yet he is able to teach his squad to play good football, and his system is carried out right down to the smallest teams in the school. We have turned out not only very fine hockey teams, but we have contributed a great many good skaters to college hockey teams, and yet for fifteen years the coaching at Kent was in the hands of a man who had never played hockey,—in fact he had never put on skates in his life. It seems to me that one reason we have such a happy atmosphere on our playing fields and on the river is to be found in the spirit of the coaches who are engaged in the work for the fun they get out of it themselves rather than because of any professional obligations.

The character building advantages of organized sport can easily be marred by unethical action on the part of those responsible for teaching boys. Boys are very quick to size up things that are not absolutely on the level. It mars the spirit of the sport to have a school recruiting fellows who are already known as boys of exceptional athletic ability. The presence of one or two such boys on a team mars the spirit of the whole team. Therefore we consider it a healthy sign to be able to say that there have been no new boys on any Kent School team for several years past,—that our boys grow up with us, and know that when they begin on the teams for the smallest boys the road to a position on first teams is open to them and they will not find their efforts unrewarded. Nothing discourages youngsters in seeking to be proficient in their sports more than to find some new boy with his reputation already established stepping into the place which he coveted. To have teams made up of boys who have played together for four and five years adds to the fun derived from sport. A healthy minded boy would resent suggestions of coaches as to ways in which he might play which would do personal injury to an opponent. Coaches who think of the morale of a team would never advise the players to "get" any man. For this reason we have for several years past dis-

continued the old-time "fight-talks". It makes me smile when I look back and think of the way I used to talk to the football or hockey teams in years gone by. The effort to raise a boy to the pitch of aggressiveness through artificial means is wasted if he has been properly trained to play the game. Our locker room between halves is practically a silent place, with the coach simply speaking to one boy and another, and making suggestions as to how they might cover their positions more successfully. I have heard our football coach again and again say to fellows "Get out and play just as you did in scrimmage the other afternoon." Friendliness with the opponent is encouraged. It is not an unusual sight to see the members of rival schoolboy teams mingling between halves. Sometimes they even sit on the same bench in hockey. Many warm friendships have been formed through athletic contests at Kent which have gone on into college life.

Isolation is as bad for a school as it is for a family or a nation; therefore it has been our policy to schedule as many contests as possible with other schools and freshman teams. This applies not only to the first teams, but also to each of the squads as organized. We have always avoided the club system, believing that loyalty to a club is very apt to cut across loyalty to the school. We have four squads, viz., the First Team squad, the Second Team, the Junior League teams, and the Kid League teams. Each of these organizations has a schedule and frequent games. Here is a summary of the five sports, showing the number participating in each sport, the number of contests played, etc. We have 290 boys in the school.

Football: Total number of players, 175. Student coaches, 8. Managers, 10. First Team, 25 players. Second Team, 25 players. Junior League teams, 75. Kid League teams, 50. The First Team played 7 games with outside organizations; the Second Team, 5 games. The Junior Leagues played a regular schedule of 24 games, one game with an outside school. The Kid Leagues played 10 games, and one game with an outside school. This makes a total of 48 games actually played this autumn. In all these games there were well trained officials, linesmen, water boys, etc.

While football was going on, 40 boys had signed up for tennis. Eleven courts were in daily use. There was also a fall single tennis tournament, with 110 entries.

At the same time 45 boys were going out in shells for fall rowing, with 4 managers at work. These four crews had their races from time to time, and ended up the season by rowing a mile race, and as soon as football was over four or five other crews went out for afternoon paddles.

Our chief winter sport is hockey. We have no place for basketball, and I trust we never will. Last winter the total number playing hockey was 257, plus 8 managers, with 15

on the first squad, 12 on the second squad, and the rest divided into 21 form-teams in four divisions, A, B, C and D, according to proficiency. There were also 10 picked from these form teams for the Junior Team, which played 3 outside games. The First Team played 13 games, with 4 pre-season and 4 informal games, making a total of 21 games in all. The Second Team had 4 games. There were 31 games in A League, 30 in B League, 30 in C League, and 9 in D League, making a total of 125 hockey games played last season. Whenever the weather is not suitable for skating there is opportunity for the rowing machines to afford healthy exercise for 100 or more boys.

In the spring we have three activities, crew, baseball, and tennis. Last spring there were 125 boys in the shells and 10 managers, 10 on the First Crew, 10 on the Second Crew, and 105 divided up into 10 form crews. The First Crew had 6 races, meeting 7 outside crews. The Second Crew had 4 races, meeting 7 outside crews. The form crews were divided into four sections, A, B, C and D, and had a series of elimination races and a final Form Regatta, with every crew rowing some other crew.

Seventy-five boys reported for baseball, plus 5 managers, with 15 on the first squad, 15 on the second squad, and 45 divided up into league teams playing a regular schedule, the best of these league teams being formed into a Junior Team, which played 10 outside games. The First Team played 17 games with outside organizations, the Second Team had 5 games with outside organizations. The Hoosatic League, made up of Junior Teams of different schools, had a schedule of 10 games, and there were 3 other outside games played by picked league teams, considering the size of the opponents. Forty-two baseball games were played in all.

Sixty-five boys were playing tennis, with 5 managers, 8 boys on the first squad, 8 boys on the second squad, 8 boys on the junior squad. Forty-one boys were engaged in a daily attempt to improve their position, all being rated. The first squad had 8 outside matches, the second squad 4, the junior squad 2, and there were 4 matches in the Interscholastic Doubles Tournament, making a total of 18 matches played.

While we have no track team, we always have an intramural track meet after the baseball and crew seasons have finished, and there were 60 entries, representing different forms.

There are also some activities of an informal nature, such as skiing, mountain climbing, tramping, and fishing. This latter sport is getting more popular each spring, and last year there were 48 boys who roamed nearby trout streams when they had time from their other activities.

For all these various groups it is necessary, of course, to have proper equipment. We are fortunate in having 5 football fields, 3 baseball diamonds, 6 hockey rinks beside the pond which offers skating facilities, 11 tennis courts, and 9 shells with 3 launches.

May I now say a word about the financial support of these sports. We have no athletic endowment, and we never charge any admission fees, nor do we pass the hat during games. This is the budget of sports from January 1st, 1931, through this recent football season of 1931:

KENT SCHOOL ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

STATEMENT OF HOCKEY, BASEBALL, CREW, AND TENNIS EXPENDITURES FOR 1931, AND FOOTBALL FOR FALL 1931

<i>Hockey</i>		
Games	\$194.88	
Practice at New Haven	197.79	
Referees	75.00	
Kent School Coöperative Store	446.86	
Hospital—Doctors	8.00	
General Supplies (including hose)	487.85	
Telephone and telegrams	44.64	
Gas and Oil	82.04	
Light and Power, Rinks	123.08	
Repairs	51.80	
Travelling Expenses	198.81	
		\$1,910.75
<i>Baseball</i>		
Games	\$225.00	
Umpire	180.00	
Kent School Coöperative Store Supplies	352.80	
General Supplies	90.22	
Hospital	222.80	
Telephone and Telegrams	6.27	
Gas and Oil	72.94	
Repairs	10.00	
Car Hire	20.00	
		1,180.03
<i>Crew</i>		
Trips—Races	\$299.61	
Trucking, Duty, etc.	316.08	
Kent School Coöperative Store Supplies	61.32	
Repairs—Motor, etc.	83.00	
Telephone and Telegrams	6.10	
Gas and Oil	78.83	
General Supplies (including motor at \$232.50)	634.63	
Hospital	38.85	
		1,518.42
<i>Tennis</i>		
Matches	\$171.45	
Tennis Association Fees	17.50	
Kent School Coöperative Store Supplies	284.21	
General Supplies	233.92	
Printing	14.91	
Telephone and Telegrams	12.89	
		734.88

Football

Games	\$135.26	
Referees, Linesmen, Officials	318.00	
Kent School Coöperative Store Supplies	346.96	
Hospital—Doctors	116.52	
General Supplies	127.74	
Telephone and Telegrams	30.04	
		1,074.52
Total		\$6,418.60
Expenditures covered by boys' fees	\$5,590.00	
Coöperative Stores	828.60	
		\$6,418.60

This shows that our entire athletic activities have been conducted at a cost of \$6,418. This includes, as one could see by going over the account, rather heavy expenses for officials in football and baseball, with quite a little in the way of equipment. Then there were some unusual expenses, such as a new motor for the launch and hospital expenses for a boy who was badly injured in baseball. The total cost of athletics was covered by subscriptions from boys, amounting to \$5,590, and the balance came from the surplus in the coöperative store, amounting to \$828.60. The coöperative store, managed by boys, makes about \$2,000 a year, and this is divided up in various student activities. No boy at Kent ever gets a rake-off on anything he does for the school. Whatever he does is considered to be for the benefit of the group as a whole. One reason why we are able to keep the cost of athletics down to so low a total is that all of the work connected with the various sports is done by the boys themselves. I mentioned above various items in equipment. We do not spend a cent, either from athletic fees or from school funds, in hiring anyone to take care of the equipment. The boys build their own hockey rinks. Outside schools wonder how we get such wonderful ice. The answer is that some of the older boys get permission to sit up all night getting a good foundation on the rinks. They do the sort of work one could never hire a man to do. The whole school will get out in the afternoon after a heavy snow storm and clear the rinks of snow. In the early spring the whole school will in one afternoon get the tennis courts practically ready for use. The boys mark out the football fields. They care for the equipment. Mr. Leader, coach of the Yale crew, was visiting me the other afternoon; I showed him our boat houses, and he could not believe that these boat houses, with their valuable shells, oars, etc., were solely in the hands of boys. We have never had a mechanic, or rigger, or any outside hired men looking after this rowing equipment. The boys flag the course, they varnish the shells, they paint the oars and the outriggers. One would think that all this work involved

a great deal of direction by some superior officer, but it is interesting to note that the various fundamentals of all this work are handed down from year to year. Boys "heeling" as managers know exactly what is to be done when they become managers. Another way that the total cost of athletics is kept down is that we are very watchful of equipment. In football most of the equipment has been accumulated and belongs to the squad. Managers carry over from year to year an assortment of head guards, shoulder pads, hip pads, shoes, etc. This not only helps the budget as a whole, but also makes it unnecessary for the boys to spend a great deal on their own personal equipment. Someone may ask how we finance such things as our crew trips to Henley, and our hockey expeditions to Lake Placid. Such things are handled just as our school finance is handled, viz., through the coöperation of the parents. Last winter, when our hockey squad went to Lake Placid for a week the total cost was borne by the parents of the boys who went. Although there were some of the squad who were unable to pay one cent, those who could pay more paid it. The same thing is true of our trips to Henley. When we went over in 1930, the cost per boy was a little over \$400. In the squad of sixteen who went over with me there were five who paid practically nothing, and their expenses were borne by some other parents who paid twice what it cost to take care of their own boy. This has been the system of Kent School for nearly a quarter of a century. We have not had a flat tuition fee, but we have had an average fee, and each parent signs up for what he sees fit to pay. All that we ask is that we maintain an average, and this spirit is carried over into athletics. Some boys pay a larger athletic fee than others, some pay none at all. It means a very healthy spirit of coöperation.

In summing up the policy of Kent School in athletic administration, may I say in conclusion that we stand for voluntary coaching by masters; voluntary participation in sports by boys, giving every boy in the school an opportunity to take part in organized athletics, with as many contests as possible with boys from other schools, with a lot of intramural contests, squads being organized from year to year rather than being permanently connected with clubs; economy, avoiding all unnecessary expense; and the self-help system, which makes every boy an agent and helper in the upkeep and carrying on of the athletic activities of the school.

WHERE ARE WE AND WHERE ARE WE GOING IN
INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETICS?

PRESIDENT THOMAS S. GATES, UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA

You have done me the honor of inviting me to address you this year. I am naturally pleased, even delighted to be here. Would that, if only to justify your judgment and your confidence, I might bring to you some new lesson, some new discovery, some new theory of the solution of the so-called over-emphasis or commercialization of athletics. Some of the commercialization of athletics has for the moment, at least, disappeared. The depression did that. And on the part of some of our students there is a pronounced indication that studies are momentarily being emphasized as never before. The depression did that, too. But I hardly wish to claim any credit for either of these phenomena under these circumstances.

These annual conventions are called to discuss athletics and sport. We all have an intrinsic interest in this subject. But we have, I assume, an even more primary interest in doing a well-rounded educational job. Athletics at a school, college, or university constitute but a means to an end. It is our responsibility to furnish the student, so far as we are able with the equipment which he brings to us, a sound body, a good character, and some lasting interest in spiritual and intellectual values. It is not primarily our responsibility to turn out well trained athletes. Athletics have an official interest for us only in so far as they aid us in achieving the purposes of an educational institution. It is with this understanding, and this orientation of the subject, that we discuss intercollegiate athletics.

On the subject of athletics, there is very little new that can be said here, I suspect. In your annual meetings for years and in the public prints certainly for the past few years, everything that can be said on any phase of collegiate athletics has been said. All I can hope, therefore, is to repeat in different words, with different emphasis, in different order, what has been said by others so much better. But it so happens that I am in favor of repeating what we have so far agreed upon to be good in laying our policies for collegiate athletics, for it seems to me that our next step of progress is for all of us to get clearly in mind and to put into effect what we have agreed upon up to this time as theoretically in the right direction. In other words, it is my belief that our policies are ahead of our practice, and that the thing that will most contribute to the improvement of our practice is the widest possible publicity and frequent reiteration of the policies themselves. We may not be all entirely agreed even on policies, and if things are said by me with which you are not in accord, I shall

not be in the least offended if you use them merely as points of departure from which we may arrive at something infinitely better.

I take it—on the basis of past speeches before this body by other speakers and by reason of the fact that these annual meetings are held shortly after the close of the football season—that football is one of the branches of college athletics which has been talked about here before and is of some interest to this body. Though I may be so new in the university world that I ought to hesitate to venture into the turbulent currents of intercollegiate football, I have no inhibition of this sort.

I am perfectly willing to talk about football. I am interested in football. I am *for* football. I believe in it because of the undeniable value of body-contact games. I believe in it because of the control, the patience, the restraint, the physical and mental development, and the character-building qualities of the game. I believe in it because more and more boys are finding in it real fun and not drudgery, which it has sometimes been in danger of becoming. I believe in it because of the spirit of solidarity and of loyalty which it engenders among a student and an alumni body. All this may seem trite, but I say it with all sincerity and frankness, and not merely to take a position consistent with that of the student and alumni body of the University at which I have the honor to preside.

Duly safeguarded, football is a good thing. Frequently in conversation you will hear rumors that this university or that college is going to deflate football to the extent of playing but one game a year or giving up the game altogether. I honestly believe that some of the public suspects that some such conspiracy is secretly and cleverly afoot. For myself I know of no such movement and am not a party to it. At the University of Pennsylvania, our program of physical welfare, which has been given a good deal of study and thought, involves a continuation of football as a definite policy. And it is my hope that the criticism and reforms that have been levelled at football do not mean, as they do not mean in our own case, that we are going to lean so far backward in radical departures from the recent past that we are eventually to kill the game of football in the process.

I deplore, of course, the deaths that football has resulted in this year. They have been far too numerous, and steps must be taken in the evolution of the game and its rules to reduce injuries and possible mortalities to the lowest possible point. The fact that a small, but by no means negligible, percentage of injuries and deaths occur among the very large number of boys who derive admitted advantages from the playing of football each fall does not convince me, however, that we should give up the game, but rather that we should take further steps to reduce the causes of such mishaps. There is hardly a sport or an activity of any

sort in which there are not possibilities for injury, even fatal injury. In Pennsylvania during the recent deer-hunting season more than 40 persons were killed. Aviation, hockey, bicycling, and even walking have their possible fatal consequences. It would be absolutely unwise for us to eliminate all activities from our lives which may in some small percentage of cases result in fatal accidents.

How far have we gotten in thinking through the problem of college athletics as it has developed in the past few years as a result of the tremendous public and alumni interest? Let me attempt to sum up what, it seems to me, is the consensus of many of the institutions which are thinking constructively on these matters. You may not all agree with me; some institutions may have solved their individual problems in slightly different ways, and even at Pennsylvania we may not be at the moment where I think ideally we should be, and shall be as our plans mature. But, for whatever it may be worth as an inventory of athletic thought at this moment, here is my summary of a few current fundamental principles, or at least well-advocated doctrines, of inter-collegiate athletics:

1. *Responsibility of the university officers.* It is agreed at many institutions that athletics and physical education come rightfully under the authority of the trustees and of the university officers. It is my belief that an institution has today the kind of athletic system that its president wants it to have or permits it to have. It is all very well to blame the abuses upon the public or the alumni or the emphasis given in the newspapers. But in the last analysis, the president is responsible. If the alumni and the public and the newspapers do not agree with his policies, it is up to him to attempt to mould the opinion of these groups, for a university has a function of education to perform even upon the public.

2. *The three-fold purpose of a college.* It is generally agreed that an undergraduate institution has the three-fold purpose of the development of the intellect, of the physique, and of character. Among our graduate students we have not assumed so broad a responsibility, though it may be that we should. In the accomplishment of these three purposes, athletics and sport play an essential part. Taking my first and second points, therefore, it is clear to me, in the first place, that colleges and universities are responsible for the type of athletics that they have, and, in the second place, that they are morally bound to have some type of physical education and athletics.

3. *Athletics must be fun.* We are not doing our full duty in any sense, however, if we merely think of our responsibilities in terms of the rather elegant terms of character-building, physical development, and intellectual and spiritual stimulation. We must see to it that both in sport and study our students have some fun. When athletics becomes drudgery we have failed, and athletics would not long survive on that basis. We must be sure that these boys in our charge get out of their sport the "joy of effort"—an expression which Dr. McKenzie has immortalized as the title of one of his works of art. In my belief, the return of football and baseball to the boys in the highest possible degree is a step in the direction of making athletics fun, and not business or a duty to *alma mater*. We cannot turn over the administration of athletics to the students, since we should then have no continuity of program; but, through our providing athletics and sport for all students and our eliminating prior rights for outstanding athletes, we can give our students a feeling of personal responsibility in our whole physical education program.

4. *Athletics for all.* One of the very large advantages that has come to us out of the intensive consideration of our sports programs is the conviction that our responsibilities lie in the direction of providing for the physical education of every last one of our students and not merely of eleven men or some other small proportion of our student body. The wide development of intramural athletics and the making of some form of physical exercise compulsory is the practical expression at many institutions of this policy.

5. *Placing athletics in their right relationship.* The adoption of the foregoing policies could not but help to place athletics and sport more nearly in their proper relationship to other phases of life at college or university. If we have recognized that some sport is a good thing for every student, we have on the other hand also recognized that too much sport must not be permitted to any one student. We must see to it that the individual student does not give so much time to athletics that he has no time or energy left for anything else. It does not worry me if a substantial sum out of a college budget goes into recreation, sports, physical education, and athletics, provided it is wisely spent for the whole student body, for I believe that our responsibilities for the physical welfare of the young men entrusted to us

bears a real ratio of importance to the whole work of education.

6. *Giving athletics back to the students.* At many institutions there has been an awakening to the fact that student opinion is very valuable opinion. At several important colleges and universities, students have made serious and prolonged studies of undergraduate life and have written constructive reports which in one or two cases at least have had a very large bearing on the shaping of university policies and the planning of living arrangements for the future. The opinion of students on athletics, also, has recently been felt to a marked degree, and in our future considerations of this subject we shall do well to take the students into our confidence. The students have won back athletics as their own, and have helped in great degree in putting us on what seems at the moment to be the right track.

7. *Amateurism in college sport.* I can say nothing that has not already been said on the subject of making college athletics truly amateur. It is perfectly clear to me that not only is the subsidizing of athletes, of course, entirely out of the question in any kind of amateur system, but also that proselyting and recruiting are in almost the same measure contrary to the amateur spirit. Many would agree on that and probably have for a long time. But what are we going to do about it? We have got to believe it and take every step to enforce this idea. This means that we have a large job of education to do among the public and our alumni. We must change the point of view which permits people to connive at these practices, since they assume them to exist in secret at all institutions, to a point of view that it is nobler to place on a field a team that is 100 per cent. honest but which loses than a team which, on the surface merely, appears to be reasonably honest but which wins.

8. *Student aid.* I do not mean that, in our attempt to abide by the letter and spirit of the law of amateurism, we should go so far as to penalize our athletes by removing from them sources of legitimate financial aid, but I do mean that loan funds and scholarships should be available to all students on equal terms, and that the fact that a boy is an athlete should in no sense influence the award of such aid. I believe our funds for the aid of needy students of the right qualifications and promise should be much larger than they are today, and that in these increased funds students who happen to have

athletic ability should stand on equal ground with those who have not.

9. *Full publicity a test of honesty.* I am in favor of full publicity for all that we do in athletics. The answer to the question as to whether an institution would be willing to have full publicity given to a practice is frequently the answer to the question as to whether the practice is honest and defensible. I am in favor of publicity on the award of all scholarships and student aid, and I am in favor of alumni taking their colleges and universities completely into their confidence when they wish to give aid to a student. If we can cut out secrecy in our athletic practices, we can cut out most of the evils. We shall do nothing but lasting injury to our students if we conspire with them in wrong-doing.

10. *The shortening of the football season.* There is a pronounced body of opinion in favor of the shortening of the football season, though it is probably true that more institutions believe in it as a theory than put it into practice. It is my hope that we shall shortly limit our intercollegiate football season at Pennsylvania to six or, at most, seven games for our first team.

11. *The selection of "natural rivals" as opponents.* The term natural rivalries has been much used in defining the type of teams that a given institution shall play, but there has been little definition of the term, and it is probably true that each institution will have to arrive at a definition for itself. It seems to me that an institution's natural rivals are those institutions not too far distant, whose standards of work and of play are approximately the same, and whose sizes are comparable.

12. *Faculty positions for coaches.* There are many who believe that coaches should be members of the faculty of the institution with faculty rank, of faculty calibre, on a full-time basis, and paid in accordance with the general scale of faculty salaries. That is my own belief. We must look to our coaches in this intimate and year-round contact with the students for strong character-building qualities, and we must select them for this qualification rather than for mere proficiency in building winning teams. There are some who go so far as to say that coaches should be volunteers and not paid at all—that they should be alumni, perhaps, of independent means or undergraduate students. I can not go as far as that, for it seems to me just as sound that our

coaches should be professional experts as that our professors of Latin or mathematics should.

13. *Gate receipts.* There has been a great deal of talk about the possibility of abolishing gate receipts. So far as I know no institution has taken this step. On this point it seems to me we should be frank, honest, and practical. Gate receipts at most institutions could not possibly be abolished at this time. The larger institutions, in order to take this step, would have to have millions added to their endowments to enable them to carry the large physical education programs and the large athletic facilities with which they find themselves. The abolition of gate receipts is at this moment an ideal which could be looked forward to seriously only by large universities with large endowments or small colleges to whom gate receipts are not an appreciable item.

14. *Education of students, alumni, and public to right sense of values.* Finally I think that, if we believe these things and other fundamentals of policy, belief alone is not enough. We must not let our light shine under a bushel. It is a part of our problem to make these points of view a part of the habits of thought of our alumni, our students, and the public. Without the support of these groups we are waging an uphill battle with very little hope of winning it.

After this lengthy summation of prevailing constructive policies or beliefs of institutions which have been attempting to develop their sports programs along constructive lines, it would be of less interest to you to have any lengthy summary of the minute details of the Pennsylvania plan of athletics, physical education, and student health, which was put into effect nearly a year ago. In general that plan reflects the beliefs which I have already expressed and the sound practices and policies which, after study, we found at other institutions throughout the country. As you may know, we have set up a single-headed Department of Physical Education, comprised of three divisions: Division of Student Health, Division of Physical Instruction, and Division of Intercollegiate Athletics. The Department is in charge of a dean, who is responsible to the President and the Board of Trustees.

The administration of the Department of Physical Education is part of the general administration of the University. Faculty rank has been given to all our coaches, they are all on a full-time basis, and they receive compensation in accordance with their rank as members of the faculty. All funds of the department, including gate receipts, are in the hands of the treasurer

of the University, and all salaries are paid by the treasurer. In brief, it is our belief that athletic sport is for the students, teaching or coaching is for the faculty, and the business administration of athletics is for the treasurer's office.

Our athletic publicity is handled by the University Bureau of Publicity with due regard to the interests of the University in all its phases.

We have eliminated spring football practice, and though our plan contemplates ultimately the elimination of pre-season fall practice, it was necessary for us to have two weeks of pre-school practice this fall so that the players would be reasonably conditioned for the rigors of a schedule, arranged before our plan went into effect, in which nine games were to be played, including one charity game. Protracted "rest" trips for the team to resorts have been discontinued. The Training House has been discontinued and has given way to a University Infirmary; and, as soon as our general University eating facilities may be improved by the development of a University Commons, the training table will also be discontinued.

Every reasonable step has been taken to eliminate possibilities of recruiting or subsidizing. The activities of all alumni and University agencies and other individuals toward the assistance of needy students have been brought under the supervision of University authorities.

Aside from what has been done in the way of providing sports recreation for all students and permitting the students a larger measure of self-determination in the operation of such programs, there is another respect in which we have recognized what should in the past perhaps have been the perfectly obvious prior interest of the students in athletics. Our students were for the first time this year given center field seats at football games.

The academic eligibility of students to participate in intercollegiate athletics is determined by a committee of five members of the University faculty appointed by the President, and the decisions of this committee are final.

Our program does not end with football. Under the Division of Physical Instruction a large amount of class work in the gymnasium is given, and a well-rounded program of recreational games and intramural athletics is conducted. Under the Division of Student Health an expanding program is being developed embracing the physical examination of all students, periodic health examinations, infirmary care, health education, research in student health, and the retainment on the staff of specialists in such fields as those of the eye, ear, nose, and throat, and of other branches of medicine and surgery.

An idea of the magnitude of the work we are attempting to do in the Division of Student Health may be had from the fact that so far this year 1151 entering students have been given a com-

plete two-hour physical examination, 475 medical students have been given a one hour and a half examination, and hundreds of other students have been given complete or partial examinations or follow-up examinations as advisable.

Our program of physical education has necessitated our developing a staff of large proportions to meet our full responsibility toward the whole life of the student while he is under our control. The faculty of the Department of Physical Education consists of a Dean, one Research Professor, one Professor, one Associate Professor, five Assistant Professors, fifteen full time instructors, as well as a considerable number of part-time instructors and assistants.

It is too early as yet, with the Pennsylvania plan not a year old, to express any real judgment as to its results. This much can be said, that the spirit of the students and their interest not only in our teams but also in the less highly organized and spectacular forms of sport reached a higher point this year than we have never previously known at Pennsylvania. Moreover we had this year perhaps a wider participation in sport among the whole student body than ever before. In football alone we had approximately 600 boys this fall. In basketball we shall have at least the same number. And we are planning for such widespread participation in all our sports. By the end of this first year in which our plan has been in effect, we shall have had several hundred formally organized teams competing in the different branches of sport both among themselves and with other colleges.

The results thus far have justified the promise of the Pennsylvania plan when it was announced. In February of this year the plan was published. One of its paragraphs said:

"The steps which have been taken should produce a new era at the University of Pennsylvania so far as concerns the physical life of the student.* In adopting this policy our purpose is to revive the old loyalty and interest of the student body, the alumni and the citizens of the city of Philadelphia in their University, its welfare, and its activities; to encourage and make provision for more extensive student participation in and enjoyment of athletics; to develop to the fullest extent wholesome, natural inter-collegiate rivalries and relationships; and above all to make the very best possible provision for the spiritual and physical well being of every student committed to our charge."

Had we been able to foresee the actual results of this program at the time of its announcement, we should not have written that anticipation differently.

But the improvement of any phase of the activity of a university comes as the result of gradual evolution, and so it must be with us. Our plan anticipated the slow development even of some of its specific provisions. On this point we said, "It is obvious, because of the magnitude of the changes proposed, that

time will be required to put all parts of the new plan into effect. The steps will be taken as fast as possible and with due recognition of existing arrangements and commitments."

What can be said of the future? Certain it is that athletics and physical education in the colleges and universities must have our constant attention. Your guess as to what the future will bring is probably better than mine. But I have some perfectly definite ideas on the subject which will be a guide to me, at least, in any part I may be able to play in shaping the destinies of sports at the University of Pennsylvania.

In the first place, it seems to me that, if we wish to select any one thing upon which we can heap the blame for all the abuses in intercollegiate sport, that one thing is the abnormal desire on the part of a coach or a team or the alumni to win. A desire to win is a perfectly commendable hope of youth and of mankind. But, as between two parties competing, both cannot win. On the average, over a period of time, equally matched contestants will win half the time. If you want to win more than half the time, if you want to beat the law of averages, if you want to win more than your share of games, then you will have to take abnormal steps to win—obtain high-priced coaches, recruit, proselyte, subsidize, engage in protracted training periods which will encroach on the intellectual interests of the education of the students, or play teams of less than your natural rivals. It is clear to me that the time has come for general disarmament among the colleges and universities. If we all disarm in the same proportion we shall, obviously, not any of us sacrifice our relative strengths, and we shall gain immeasurably in placing athletics and sport in their proper relation to the whole educational process and in the pride and respect which we can have for ourselves and for each other. The first ideal, therefore, in my opinion, is to subordinate the desire for victory to the desire to play the game honestly and in accordance with the best amateur standards and real sportsmanship.

Another step for the future is the working out of natural rivalries between institutions. I have attempted to define natural rivalries. In my opinion, we need not form a league or leagues to define natural rivalries or to raise the level of athletic practices. A league of this sort is no more necessary, in my opinion, than it is necessary for the individual to form a league of his friends. The practice for the individual is to entertain and be entertained by those friends whose company he finds pleasant and for whom he has respect. So I think it should be in athletics. Let us place on our schedules those institutions whose ideals are approximately the same as our own.

I believe that it will be but a natural development that the football teams of this country should divide themselves roughly into two groups, each playing according to its own lights and

neither attempting to enforce its ideas upon the other. If some institutions persist in their attitudes toward athletic subsidy and the other attendant athletic evils, and all this is known to be going on, it seems to me that those of us who are trying to steer another course must arrange our contests with one another. In such a plan our teams will have varied success in so far as victories are concerned. Strength in various sports will be cyclic. Contests will still be attractive even though the degree of excellence may not reach the professional level. Undergraduates, generally, will claim a greater vested interest in their teams and the games played, and will support them accordingly. Faculty and alumni bodies will be more tolerant in their attitudes when they know the situation in their own institutions commands the respect of other college bodies and is truly defensible.

Another development for the future, based upon what many institutions are now attempting to do, is the promotion of an interest in every student in some sport which he can carry over into adult life. We try to give students in college an interest in cultural things, in literature, art, music, and other fields, in the hope that this interest will not end with graduation but will be pursued throughout their lives to make those lives richer and happier. I believe we should do this same thing in respect to an interest in sport. That will necessitate that many of our institutions have broader facilities for sport than they have today, with tennis courts, squash courts, golf courses, and other playing fields bearing a more important relation than today to our stadia.

For us at Pennsylvania, we look forward to the shortening of the football season to six or at most seven games in the near future, with the practice period beginning proportionately later. We look forward to the elimination from our schedules of games with teams from institutions much smaller than our own. They are not our natural rivals and it hardly seems to me sportsman-like to lead to slaughter early in our seasons each year small teams merely for the sake of practice.

In arranging our schedules in the future we are going to attempt to forget gate receipts. We shall place no team on our schedule because of the gate involved, a championship to be decided, or an abnormal desire on the part of the public to see us pitted against some particular team.

Another policy that I think we might well take a stand on at this time more decidedly than we ever have before is on post-season games. I am definitely opposed to games later than the Saturdays before or after Thanksgiving, and in this I include charity games. I believe that the interest of both players and the public has been satiated with football by Thanksgiving time. The weather is very uncertain after that time, and this has its serious consequences both for spectators and team. More than that, I do not believe in football games as a means of raising funds for

charity. They commercialize the game more than ever, they do not raise much money, and they give emphasis to a method of fund-raising which is not effective in proportion to what the same amount of planning and effort would raise by direct means.

For the recent United Campaign in Philadelphia for unemployment relief and the work of our welfare federations, the University of Pennsylvania faculty, staff, and students contributed something approaching \$50,000. They got pleasure and satisfaction out of sharing in this way in their responsibilities as members of a community. This fund-raising by direct means was effective and it brought our students and our faculty in touch with the problems of the outside world. But our round-robin charity football game provided for the benefit of the unemployed a sum much smaller than was anticipated. And that game brought only a very small number of our students and staff vaguely into touch with this great national problem.

I believe that the colleges and universities have a large and important educational job to do from the standpoint of guiding the thinking of the public and their alumni on the whole subject of athletics and physical fitness. In the first place we must bring the public and the alumni to a feeling of toleration and respect for what we are attempting to do. And vastly more important is our opportunity, in the development of the widest possible sports program, to guide the nation to standards of physical fitness, through periodic health examination, exercise, and recreation as a normal part of life, and sportsmanship as a primary fundamental of character.

I offer no panaceas. The job of improving intercollegiate athletics, as well as sports within our walls, is not done and never will be done. New ideas and better ideas will come to us and our successors. We shall learn by trial and error, by experimentation and observation. Certain institutions will at one time lead the way, and, at other times, others. There must never be an end to our interest in improving our capacity for meeting the very great responsibility which two million parents have placed upon us for the wise guidance of one million of their sons and daughters in four of the most important years of their lives.

In our planning for the future, we must be sure that we treat athletics always with a vision of the whole field of our educational work. Sport, athletics, physical education are merely a part of what we are ultimately seeking to accomplish in turning out into the world men and women trained for life. We must keep our eyes always on the one objective of making the very best possible provision for both the spiritual and the physical well being of all our students. I conceive it as our duty to keep ourselves informed and to be ever watchful as to the adequacy of the opportunities afforded to our students to acquire life habits conducive not only to physical fitness and health but also to

intellectual and spiritual vigor, without all of which a university education lacks balance and completeness. In the words of our own plan at Pennsylvania, our responsibility is "the orientation of the individual student into the life of the institution, and the education of that individual so that he may be enabled to play a more useful, effective, and important part in the complicated social processes of the day."

THE UNITED STATES AMATEUR BASEBALL ASSOCIATION

LESLIE MANN, SECRETARY

It seems to be quite generally believed that competitive athletics, when carried out in accordance with a well-organized schedule, exert an extremely beneficial influence, not only in individual communities, but throughout the States and the nation itself. The results obtained in thousands of cities and towns throughout the United States prove this beyond possibility of a doubt. Athletics serve as a natural and wholesome outlet for surplus youthful energy, especially if they are of the competitive variety, but more especially when groups of teams are federated to form leagues in which natural, sectional rivalries have opportunity to develop.

Accordingly, whatever we can do to sponsor and encourage this fundamental spirit of athletic rivalry is a definite and constructive contribution to the cause of good citizenship, whether this takes the form of neighborhood, inter-town, inter-state, or inter-collegiate competition. The maturing boy takes the man as his model, while the small boy looks upon the bigger boy as the one after whom he shall pattern himself. This is a situation which should be given the consideration it deserves, for, as goes the big boy, so goes the small one—who is to be, as all should recognize, the big boy or the man of tomorrow. Instinctively, each looks to the class just above his own for instruction and guidance. Competition, especially that which has a definite objective, sponsors a spirit of loyalty as well as a spirit of partisan rivalry which can be obtained in no other way, for no other agency has quite so much to offer in the form of wholesome and active interest as competitive athletics, baseball especially.

The team idea always has been regarded as an excellent agency, but in recent years the league idea, with its incentive of a league championship to strive for, has given tremendous impetus to the spirit of team loyalty. It has served to make a deep impression on the sponsors of the idea, who had the rare privilege of seeing their most rosy expectations not only realized but greatly exceeded. The results have been far more beneficial than anyone had dared to hope.

Baseball may be taken as a fair example. Many of us clearly remember our own experience as boys. Those of us who were physically capable of playing were members of one team or another, and we roamed far and wide in our own particular section to play old and new rivals. It was fascinating, even though it was a bit risky, because jealousies, which existed because there was no central authority to curb them, frequently resulted in trouble.

Today the result of forming such teams into leagues of definite

classification, with eligibility rules strictly adhered to, and with all players under a definite code of league regulations, has caused the old-time baseball riot to become a rare event. In fact, we see few of any such ructions any more, because the spirit has been organized along these orderly, well supervised lines. Moreover, the boys get fully as much fun, and far more excitement, with hitherto unrelated groups gathered together into a league.

This league idea, borrowed almost intact from the major and minor league baseball organizations, has not stopped with the boys. Inter-community leagues, and even inter-collegiate leagues, have come into being. Only a few years ago intramural sports were almost unknown. In the old days the outstanding athletes in a college played on 'varsity teams, while in a few instances there were class teams. But who ever heard of dormitory or fraternity teams a dozen or fifteen years ago? General college participation in athletics was almost unknown.

Today all this is changed, and in our colleges the plan for general participation in athletics by everyone desiring to play has proved to be an extremely wholesome influence. And yet, far as the colleges have gone, they have not capitalized their experience to the fullest extent, and it is for the purpose of pointing out some of the possibilities that I am here today.

College officials have been prone to deplore the falling off of interest in college baseball. Some attribute it to the remarkable spread of interest in golf. And yet, the interest in major league baseball has not suffered. The same huge crowds fill the grandstand and bleachers as in former years. In fact, they flock to league competition in far greater numbers than in former years.

It is the league influence which does it. The zest for championship honors, the desire to get out and root for one's favorite team, is just as strong today as it ever was in former years. A definite objective is in one city a championship, in another a berth in the first division, and in others, to improve their position of the year previous.

It is this lack of a definite objective which has hurt college baseball. Yale plays Harvard or Princeton, and the crowds gather; Chicago plays Illinois, or Michigan plays Ohio, and attendance figures become impressive. But when Harvard plays Carrol, or Purdue takes on Detroit University, the interest is not strong because there is no definite goal—it will make but little difference, save in the batting averages of the various players, whether the team representing old Alma Mater wins or loses.

With the falling off in gate receipts at college games has come curtailment in the expenses involved in conducting baseball competition. Not all colleges realize enough from their football revenues to make up the losses sustained in running other sports, as is the case with Yale, Harvard, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Notre Dame, and other prominent colleges in the East, South, Middle

West, and in the Pacific states. They must call a halt somewhere, and usually it means a curtailment of the baseball program.

Down in the South, however, they have tried out the sectional inter-collegiate baseball league idea, and it has proved distinctly beneficial. The Dixie League has prospered, it has roused a healthy interest, and the evidence of several athletic directors shows that most, if not all, of the participating colleges actually have emerged from their schedules with an actual profit after all expenses are paid.

It is an idea that should be adopted quite generally throughout the country. If it should be adopted, many other colleges would find student, and even general, interest in their games to be constantly increasing. Moreover, they would find that the interest of boys of school age would be definitely roused by these league competitions. School boys look to the college players as their guides. Invariably they follow their lead, in athletics as in dress. The college boy represents an ideal. Accordingly, the possibilities for the college boy to assume the mantle of leadership in baseball, as in other forms of human conduct, are impressively extensive.

There are numberless opportunities for the formation of college leagues. Take the colleges of New England, for example. There are several large institutions and many more small ones. The Maine colleges already have their football championship series—it would be equally possible to organize a Maine baseball league. There could also be formed a New England small college league which would include a half dozen other teams of equal strength in the matter of available material.

New York State could have its league, and so, too could Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia, and neighboring states.

The Middle West has the material for a score of interesting league groupings. In fact, the entire country offers the same opportunities. More than that, a general college baseball federation easily could work out some plan by means of which inter-zone competitions could be made to lead definitely to a national inter-collegiate championship series, which, it should be obvious, would be second only to the major league world series in interest.

Such league competition would be merely a starter for other league competition to be patterned after it. The thousands of academies, secondary and high schools scattered throughout the country would lose no time whatever in following the lead of the colleges in this matter. Eternally they look to the colleges for inspiration.

Sometimes they pick up something from the colleges which does not justify emulation. Yale a few years ago won its first football game from Harvard in a number of years. The Eli followers, having won this game on the Harvard Stadium turf,

naturally wanted to make things emphatic, and among other things they tore down the goal posts. Within a week the followers of victorious schoolboys teams were tearing down goal posts all over the country, and today, unfortunately, it is quite a general practice.

I mention this merely as an example. There are other examples which work in the opposite direction. Evidences of exceptionally good sportsmanship gain wide circulation virtually overnight. An idea which has proved quite beneficial in college finds its way to the ears of hundreds of thousands of schoolboys. Moreover, the Dixie Intercollegiate Baseball League idea, if copied generally throughout the country by other college groups, would in extremely short order instill in the minds of hundreds of thousands of schoolboys a desire to see their own school teams engaged in competition for league honors with other schools of like character.

Baseball lends itself naturally to the development of the individual—to a much greater degree than any other sport. There is no limit to which an exceptionally talented player cannot go. Compare it with track, football, rowing, basketball, and wrestling, and the opportunities for the individual to “develop” his game may be appreciated. In these sports other elements apply. The track athlete confines himself chiefly to a specialty, the football player is chiefly a cog in a well-ordered machine, which is true also of rowing, and, to perhaps a lesser degree, of basketball. In wrestling we again have the specialist.

But in baseball the individual takes the play as it comes, and the game gives exceptional opportunities for individuality of effort, not once but frequently during a contest. As a batter, a pitcher, catcher, outfielder, or infielder, the player has ample opportunity to perform in an outstanding manner. His skill as a baserunner, or as a defensive player seeking to offset the brilliance of an opponent—all these lend themselves to individual effort, even though they likewise give opportunity for brilliant individual effort in the interests of purely team play.

A definite step in achieving what I would like to term the universality of baseball has been taken through the organization and increase in scope of the United States Amateur Baseball Association, in the affairs of which I have been privileged to play a part. The purpose of the Association is to make the game more attractive to young men and boys, to increase their opportunities for play, and, as a means for accomplishing this, to conduct baseball wherever possible along the line of league competition.

One of the chief indications of its success is found in the type of men who have interested themselves in the movement. Business and professional men have done much to further our plans, because they have been quick to see the value of such activities in neighborhood, town, and city. They, too, have recognized the

value of the league idea, but particularly they have appreciated the influence it has had in instilling the idea of good sportsmanship and fair play in the minds of hundreds of thousands of young Americans.

Building our Association under the three ideals, health, education, and character, we were able to plant our seed as follows: First, organizing a board of control of such leaders as Dr. J. H. McCurdy, Dr. Edgar Fauver, Judge Frederick L. Hoffman, Avery Brundage, and Professor George A. Huff. Then interesting forty-seven representatives through twenty-five states, men such as bankers, doctors, lawyers, college, high school, Y. M. C. A., and recreational directors. Through these men we were able to reach forty-six colleges, four thousand eight hundred thirty-seven high schools, sixty-seven playgrounds as allied members, and in addition organize seventy-five active leagues through the summer months. Our Association in addition to all of this issued a scientific weekly pamphlet on the inside fundamentals of the game, as the big leaguer see them. About 100,000 pamphlets were issued. About 250,000 requests for copies next year have been received.

Of the twenty-five states reached, fourteen conducted state championships. Other states that were not so widely organized did not attempt a state championship.

One regional championship was held between the six New England States. Eliminations were held in each state until the state championship team was determined. Close to 100 teams actually competed in these eliminations. The six state teams met as a feature of the Eastern States Exposition. All games were well contested. Intense interest was shown by the large crowds that attended the games.

The total number of players reached by our Association last year number 99,536.

One middle western state has promised our Association 50 new leagues, and another, 92 cities with either a league or home talent team.

Impetus to this has risen from the knowledge that our Association has been granted permission to build a tentative program towards an international amateur senior baseball championship title, to be played at Soldiers Field, Chicago, in September, 1933, as a part of the World's Fair.

Naturally, thousands of schoolboys engage in play under the auspices of the United States Amateur Baseball Association, and school officials have lent their hearty approval, because they know that the Association is doing everything possible to prevent the professionalization of school and college players. This, in fact, is one of our primary objects, and is one thing which has led to our affiliation with the A. A. U.

We give definite assurance to high school and academy princi-

pals and athletic directors that we will protect the amateur status of their boys. We give the same assurance to the colleges. In fact, many college boys already are listed in our various teams and organizations. Naturally, we realize that the status of these players must be protected. There is so much temptation for a lad to accept money for playing when he begins to show a special aptitude.

Statistics show that less than one percent of all the boys who play ball ever reach the point where they can play professionally and hold their own in such company. Accordingly, the player who accepts a few dollars for an occasional game is jeopardizing his amateur standing, and may be doing a distinct injustice to the college or school team with which he plays.

Our Association watches the interests of such players, and in no better way than in adding to his opportunities to play the game he loves without entailing the doubtful pleasure of playing with so-called semi-professional teams. In most instances the boy's chief objective is to play the game. He loves it, and will play at every opportunity. Our Association increases these opportunities, while at the same time it builds a safe guard of strict amateurism about it, isolating him from temptation during his school and college years.

To the colleges of the country we already have pledged our word that we will conduct all games and championships conducted under the auspices of the United States Amateur Baseball Association in full harmony with the intercollegiate rules governing amateurism.

We hope to create a mark or goal so pleasing to the college and school boy in the form of organized competition on fully registered teams that he will be satisfied to play for the pleasure which playing the game gives him, and will not think of taking a chance of jeopardizing his amateurism and his entire college career by playing an occasional game for small compensation. To receive such compensation would be to sacrifice his amateur standing and his chances to continue as a college athlete.

We would like to see our colleges engage in the same type of competitive baseball play that we have inaugurated through the auspices of the United States Amateur Baseball Association. We offer you the facilities of our Association in organizing leagues throughout the country. You will find, if this is done, that interest in college baseball will increase by leaps and bounds, that the pleasure of participation will bring out larger squads, and that, finally, your baseball receipts will increase to such a degree that the game not only will support itself, but will join with football in helping to finance other forms of college athletics.

APPENDIX I

REPORT OF THE TREASURER, 1931

FRANK W. NICOLSON, in account with the
NATIONAL COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

DR.

1931		To balance forward	\$7,257.37
Jan.	1	University of Michigan	25.00
		DePauw University	25.00
		Howard University	25.00
	2	University of North Carolina	25.00
	3	University of Minnesota	25.00
	8	University of Notre Dame	25.00
	9	Amherst College	25.00
	10	American Sports Publishing Co. Royalty on Basketball Rules	600.00
	12	Centenary College	25.00
	17	North Carolina College	25.00
	21	Southern California Intercollegiate Ath. Conf.	25.00
	25	American Sports Publishing Co. Royalty on Football Rules	2,460.12
		Royalty on Baseball Rules	42.27
		Royalty on Track Rules	140.01
	26	Geneva College	25.00
	31	Temple University	25.00
Feb.	20	University of Wisconsin	25.00
		Butler University	25.00
	25	Manhattan College	25.00
Mar.	4	Interest on Savings Bank deposit	33.28
	8	Villanova College	25.00
	17	Texas Athletic Conference	25.00
Apr.	21	American Sports Publishing Co. Royalty on Ice Hockey Rules	87.30
		Royalty on Swimming Rules	112.89
		Royalty on Soccer Rules	65.67
		Royalty on Wrestling Rules	48.27
May	2	Colored Intercollegiate Athletic Association	25.00
	18	Swarthmore College	25.00
		Yale University	25.00
		Stevens Institute of Technology	25.00
		Knox College	25.00
		Franklin and Marshall College	25.00
		Williams College	25.00
	19	Wesleyan University	25.00
	21	Colgate University	25.00
		J. B. Stetson University	25.00
		Hamilton College	25.00
		Oberlin College	25.00
	22	U. S. Military Academy	25.00
		Tulane University	25.00

	23	Carleton College	25.00
		Vanderbilt University	25.00
		Dartmouth College	25.00
	26	Worcester Polytechnic Institute ..	25.00
		U. S. Naval Academy	25.00
	28	Oregon State College	25.00
	29	Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute	25.00
	30	Hobart College	25.00
		Brown University	25.00
		Indiana University	25.00
June	1	Ohio Wesleyan University	25.00
	2	University of Washington	25.00
	5	Iowa State College	25.00
	6	Stanford University	25.00
	9	Lafayette College	25.00
	10	Wake Forest College	25.00
	11	University of Rochester	25.00
		Boston College	25.00
	15	Georgia School of Technology	25.00
July	1	Alfred University	25.00
	6	Pennsylvania State College	25.00
Aug.	3	Interest on Savings Bank deposit ..	160.90
Sept.	2	Marquette University	25.00
		Trinity College	25.00
	14	University of Wisconsin	25.00
	21	Rutgers College	25.00
	22	Harvard University	25.00
		Worcester Academy	10.00
	23	Johns Hopkins University	25.00
		New York University	25.00
	24	Springfield College	25.00
		Clarkson College of Technology	25.00
		New York Military Academy	10.00
	25	State University of Iowa	25.00
		Bates College	25.00
	26	University of Cincinnati	25.00
	28	University of Illinois	25.00
		University of Wichita	25.00
		State College of Washington	25.00
		Denison University	25.00
		Dickinson College	25.00
		Tufts College	25.00
	29	Lawrenceville School	10.00
		Lehigh University	25.00
	30	University of Detroit	25.00
		University of Akron	25.00
		Western State Teachers College	25.00
Oct.	1	Amherst College	25.00
		University of Michigan	25.00
		University of Pennsylvania	25.00
		Miami University	25.00
	2	Carnegie Institute of Technology	25.00
	3	Michigan State College	25.00
		Fordham University	25.00
		Massachusetts State College	25.00
	5	Loyola University	25.00
		University of Maine	25.00
		Bradley Polytechnic Institute	25.00
	7	Cornell University	25.00
		Boston University	25.00
	8	Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute	25.00

		Mount Union College	25.00
		College of the City of New York	25.00
	10	Washington and Lee University	25.00
		Haverford College	25.00
		Susquehanna University	25.00
	12	Syracuse University	25.00
		Grinnell College	25.00
		University of California	50.00
		Rhode Island State College	25.00
		DePauw University	25.00
		University of Chicago	25.00
		Lawrence College	25.00
	13	University of Utah	25.00
		Kansas State College	25.00
	15	University of Oregon	25.00
		University of Maryland	25.00
		University School	10.00
	16	Georgetown University	25.00
		Rice Institute	25.00
	17	Union College	25.00
		University of New Hampshire	25.00
		Bowdoin College	25.00
		Duquesne University	25.00
		Baylor University	25.00
	19	Coe College	25.00
		St. Lawrence University	25.00
		University of Pittsburgh	25.00
		North Carolina State College	25.00
		Connecticut State College	25.00
	20	Massachusetts Institute of Technology	25.00
	21	Centre College	25.00
	22	Middlebury College	25.00
		College of Wooster	25.00
	23	Creighton University	25.00
		Princeton University	25.00
	24	Purdue University	25.00
	25	Washington University	25.00
		University of Vermont	25.00
	29	University of Virginia	25.00
		University of Buffalo	25.00
		University of Kansas	50.00
		Michigan Agricultural College	25.00
	30	University of Colorado	25.00
		University of the South	25.00
		Temple University	25.00
	31	University of Florida	25.00
		University of Delaware	25.00
Nov.	4	Clemson Agricultural College	25.00
	6	Mount St. Mary's College	25.00
		Pennsylvania Military College	25.00
	7	Rochester Athenaeum	10.00
	9	Washington and Jefferson College	25.00
	11	Villanova College	25.00
	18	University of Texas	25.00
	21	Purdue University	25.00
	23	Catholic University of America	25.00
	28	Kansas Athletic Conference	25.00
	30	Northwestern University	50.00
Dec.	3	Columbia University	25.00
		Ohio State University	25.00
	7	Rocky Mountain Faculty Athletic Conference	25.00

12	Clarkson College of Technology	25.00
	West Virginia University	25.00
26	Lawrenceville School	10.00
	A. A. Stagg—N. C. A. A. Meet	93.84

\$14,961.92

1931		CR.	
Jan.	2	Pelton & King, printing	\$61.25
		E. K. Hall, Football Rules Committee	172.97
	5	Tiffany & Co., gift to Gen. Pierce	233.00
		Wesleyan Store, addressing envelopes75
	7	Hotel Astor, convention expenses	139.00
	8	Jennings Hood, gift to Mr. Hall	18.50
	10	Wesleyan Store, postage	6.00
		G. K. Tebell, Basketball Rules Committee	46.78
	17	T. K. Richards, annual convention	40.00
		S. N. E. Telephone Co., telegrams72
	19	American Olympic Association, dues	370.00
	25	T. N. Metcalf, Track Rules Committee	51.40
		E. Cowie, stenographic work	50.00
Feb.	6	Wesleyan Store, stencils and addressing	4.45
	11	Middletown National Bank, exchange10
	12	S. N. E. Telephone Co., telegrams90
	17	R. G. Clapp, Wrestling Rules Committee	187.02
		H. Otopalik, Wrestling Rules Committee	156.13
	18	T. N. Metcalf, Track Rules Committee	118.58
		M. Cooper, addressing envelopes	2.40
	25	Pelton & King, printing	1,170.29
	28	Sportsmanship Brotherhood, dues	10.00
		G. M. Trautman, Wrestling Rules Committee	70.50
Mar.	3	A. A. Stagg, N. C. A. A. Meet	300.00
	30	C. H. Smith, Football Rules Committee	228.66
Apr.	3	D. B. Swingle, Wrestling Rules Committee	137.41
		R. G. Clapp, Wrestling Rules Committee	204.55
	4	Pelton & King, stationery	6.25
	6	C. P. Miles, Wrestling Rules Committee	93.62
	7	F. W. Luchring, Swimming Rules Committee	160.82
	10	F. W. Nicolson, executive committee	10.00
	13	R. J. H. Kiphuth, Swimming Rules Committee	151.88
		W. C. O'Connell, Wrestling Rules Committee	60.00
	16	L. W. St. John, Basketball Rules Committee	95.36
	18	J. A. Rockwell, Wrestling Rules Committee	20.86
		Edgar Fauver, Baseball Rules Committee	28.00
		W. G. Crowell, Football Rules Committee	36.80
		Ray Morrison, Football Rules Committee	217.00
	21	E. T. Kennedy, Swimming Rules Committee	147.40
		A. E. Eilers, Swimming Rules Committee	70.82
	22	C. L. Brewer, Basketball Rules Committee	145.83
		G. K. Tebell, Basketball Rules Committee	65.58
		F. A. Schmidt, Basketball Rules Committee	190.66
		A. I. Prettyman, Ice Hockey Rules Committee	28.58
		Hamilton College, Ice Hockey Rules Committee	13.00
	27	Oswald Tower, Basketball Rules Committee	41.00
		J. Stubbs, Ice Hockey Rules Committee	33.74
		J. E. Lowrey, Ice Hockey Rules Committee	72.00
		E. K. Hall, Football Rules Committee	135.63
		W. S. Langford, Football Rules Committee	160.08
		E. L. Romney, Basketball Rules Committee	308.24

May	1	J. F. Bohler, Basketball Rules Committee	311.56
	8	R. G. Clapp, Wrestling Rules Committee	32.04
	11	Wesleyan University, postage	6.52
		M. Cooper, addressing envelopes	2.00
	18	C. W. Kennedy, executive committee	10.80
		W. E. Meanwell, Basketball Rules Committee	158.06
	28	T. N. Metcalf, Track Rules Committee	34.58
June	3	Pelton & King, printing	12.50
	15	Middletown National Bank, exchange10
	17	F. W. Nicolson, executive committee	15.00
		H. J. Stegeman, Football Rules Committee	126.77
	22	E. A. Thomas, Track Rules Committee	62.00
		R. A. Fetzer, Track Rules Committee	73.43
		W. C. Hammond, Track Rules Committee	152.24
		C. Littlefield, Track Rules Committee	103.10
		T. N. Metcalf, Track Rules Committee	47.18
July	1	C. W. Kennedy, executive committee	15.45
	6	L. W. St. John, executive committee	69.11
Aug.	3	A. A. Stagg, N. C. A. A. Meet	400.00
		F. W. Nicolson, secretarial allowance	500.00
Sept.	2	Pelton & King, stationery	13.97
	3	C. W. Kennedy, president's office expenses	16.50
	16	Wesleyan Store, postage	13.00
	22	E. Cowie, stenographic work	50.00
Oct.	2	Wesleyan Store, addressing envelopes75
	5	Pelton & King, printing,	9.75
	10	C. N. Peacock, Ice Hockey Rules Committee	35.10
	16	J. E. Raycroft, Conference with H. S. Federation	105.05
	23	F. W. Nicolson, executive committee	10.00
	30	Whitehead & Hoag, convention expenses	35.18
Nov.	2	Princeton Club, executive committee	8.55
	4	J. L. Griffiths, executive committee	101.65
	5	T. N. Metcalf, executive committee	136.13
	9	American Olympic Association, dues	400.00
Dec.	3	Wesleyan Store, postage and mailing	18.23
	5	Wesleyan Store, postage	3.20
	14	S. N. E. Telephone Co., telegrams60
	18	T. N. Metcalf, Track Rules Committee	40.21
	21	E. T. Kennedy, Swimming Rules Committee	100.00
		Balance carried forward	5,657.10

\$14,961.92

APPENDIX II
CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS OF THE NATIONAL
COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

As amended January 1, 1930

CONSTITUTION

ARTICLE I.

NAME

The name of this organization shall be "The National Collegiate Athletic Association."

ARTICLE II.

PURPOSES

The purposes of this Association are:

- (1) The upholding of the principle of institutional control of, and responsibility for, all collegiate sports.
- (2) The stimulation and improvement of intramural and intercollegiate athletic sports.
- (3) The promotion of physical exercise among the students of the educational institutions of the United States.
- (4) The establishment of a uniform law of amateurism and of principles of amateur sports.
- (5) The encouragement of the adoption by its constituent members of strict eligibility rules to comply with high standards of scholarship, amateur standing, and good sportsmanship.
- (6) The formulation, copyrighting, and publication of rules of play for the government of collegiate sports.
- (7) The supervision of the regulation and conduct, by its constituent members, of intercollegiate sports in regional and national collegiate athletic contests, and the preservation of collegiate athletic records.
- (8) In general, the study of the various phases of competitive athletics, physical training, and allied problems, the establishment of standards for amateur sports, and the promotion of the adoption of recommended measures, to the end that the colleges and universities of the United States may maintain their athletic activities on a high plane and may make efficient use of sports for character building.

ARTICLE III.

MEMBERSHIP

SECTION 1. All colleges, universities, and institutions of learning in the United States are eligible to membership in this Association.

SEC. 2. Membership shall be of the following classes:

1. Active.
2. Allied.
3. Associate.

SEC. 3. *Active Members* shall consist of colleges and universities duly elected under and conforming to the provisions of this constitution and by-laws.

SEC. 4. *Allied Members* shall consist of local athletic conferences of colleges and universities duly elected under and conforming to the provisions of this constitution and by-laws.

SEC. 5. *Associate Members* shall consist of institutions of learning, not included among the colleges and universities eligible to active membership, duly elected under and conforming to the provisions of this constitution and by-laws.

SEC. 6. Election to active membership requires an affirmative vote of two-thirds of the delegates present at an annual conference. After election, active membership is consummated by the payment of dues for the next succeeding year.

SEC. 7. Election to allied and associate membership requires a majority vote of the delegates present at an annual conference or a majority vote of the Council.

ARTICLE IV.

ORGANIZATION

SECTION 1. For the purpose of this Association, the United States shall be divided into eight athletic districts as follows:

1. Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut.
2. New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, West Virginia.
3. Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, Georgia, Alabama, Florida.
4. Illinois, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota.

5. Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Oklahoma.
6. Texas, Arizona, Arkansas.
7. Wyoming, New Mexico, Colorado, Utah, Montana.
8. California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Nevada.

ARTICLE V.

CONDITIONS OF MEMBERSHIP

The members of this Association severally agree to supervise and, in so far as may be practicable, to control athletic sports so that they will be administered in accord with the law of amateurism and the principles of amateur sport set forth in this constitution, and to establish and preserve high standards of personal honor, eligibility, and fair play. The self-government of the constituent members shall not be interfered with or questioned.

ARTICLE VI.

REPRESENTATION OF MEMBERS

SECTION 1. Each active and allied member shall be entitled to one vote and may be represented at the annual convention and at special meetings by from one to three delegates.

Each associate member shall be entitled to one delegate without voting power.

Member as well as non-member institutions are authorized to send visiting delegates who shall be without voting power and shall not actively participate in the business proceedings of the Association.

SEC. 2. Delegates shall be certified to the secretary as entitled to represent the member in question by the proper executive officers of their institutions or organizations.

In case an active or allied member is represented by more than one delegate each delegate shall be entitled to cast a fractional vote which shall be in proportion to the number of delegates representing his institution or organization.

Whenever the Association votes to take a formal ballot, either written or *viva voce*, on any question, the names of the delegates as they vote will be checked by the Committee on Credentials in order to verify the authority of the voter. Only accredited and not visiting delegates may vote, and not more than three representatives of either an active or an allied member may share in a proportional vote as defined in the preceding paragraph. Voting by proxy is not allowed. The same delegate may represent both

an active and an allied member (that is, a college and a conference) on presenting proper credentials.

SEC. 3. Each of the rules committees shall have in its membership at least one representative of the intercollegiate associations that conduct competitions in the corresponding sport.

ARTICLE VII.

AMATEURISM

SECTION 1. The National Collegiate Athletic Association adopts the following definition: "*An amateur sportsman is one who engages in sport solely for the physical, mental, or social benefits he derives therefrom, and to whom the sport is nothing more than an avocation.*"

SEC. 2. *Principles of Amateur Sports.* In the opinion of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, the spirit of amateurism carries with it all that is included in the definition of an amateur and much more. It stands for a high sense of honor, honesty, fair play, and courtesy. It stoops to no petty technicalities and refuses to twist or avoid the rules of play, or to take an unfair advantage of opponents.

SEC. 3. The following acts are considered violations of amateurism:

(1) Competition or exercise in any sport under an assumed name, with intent to deceive.

(2) Directly or indirectly receiving pay or financial benefit in consideration of, or as a reward for, participating in any sport in any public competition or exhibition, or disposing of prizes for personal gain.

(3) Directly or indirectly receiving pay or financial benefits in consideration of, or as a reward for, instructing or appearing in person in or for any competition, exhibition, or exercise in any sport.

(4) Intentional violation of the laws of eligibility established by the educational institution of which he is a member.

(5) Fraudulent representation of facts or other grossly unsportsmanlike conduct in connection with any sport or the rules governing it.

(6) Participation in any public competition or exhibition as a member of a team upon which there are one or more members who have received, do receive, or who are to receive, directly or indirectly, pay or financial benefits for participation without having obtained, as a condition precedent, the consent in writing from the proper Faculty authority.

ARTICLE VIII.

MEETINGS

SECTION 1. There shall be an annual convention of this Association during the last week of December or the first week of January, at such time and place as the Council may determine.

SEC. 2. Special meetings of the Association may be called by a majority vote of the Council.

SEC. 3. Thirty universities or colleges represented as prescribed in this constitution shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

ARTICLE IX.

AMENDMENTS

This constitution may be amended at any annual convention by a two-thirds vote of the delegates present and voting; provided that the proposed amendment shall have been submitted in writing to the secretary of the Association at least three weeks before the convention meets; and further provided that a copy of the proposed amendment shall have been duly sent to all members of the Association.

BY-LAWS

ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. The officers of this Association shall consist of a president, eight vice-presidents (one from each athletic district), and a secretary-treasurer.

ARTICLE II.

DUTIES OF OFFICERS

SECTION 1. The president shall preside at the meeting of the Association and of the Council. He shall call a meeting of the Council whenever necessary, and a meeting of the Association when requested in writing by ten or more of the institutions enrolled as members. In the absence of the President, or in case he is incapacitated from serving, one of the vice-presidents to be chosen by him shall take his place and perform his duties.

SEC. 2. A vice-president shall represent the president in his district. He shall act as an arbitrator, to whom charges and rumors of infraction within his district of the agreement to uphold the law of amateurism and the principles of amateur sport may be referred. He shall carefully observe and supervise the

conduct of intercollegiate athletics within his district, encourage the holding of the regional athletic contests, and forward to the secretary of the Association the athletic records made. He shall appoint an advisory committee of three or more to assist in the performance of his duties. He shall render a report in writing to the annual convention on the following points, and this report should be in the hands of the secretary at least one month before the meeting:

(1) The degree of strictness with which the provisions of the constitution and by-laws and the existing eligibility rules have been enforced during the year;

(2) Modifications or additions to the eligibility code made by institutions, individually or concertedly;

(3) Progress toward uniformity in the conduct of sports and of the activities of intercollegiate athletic associations and local athletic conferences or leagues;

(4) District competitions, if any;

(5) Any other facts or recommendations that may be of interest to the Association.

SEC. 3. The secretary-treasurer shall keep records of the meetings of the Association and the Council. He shall report at each annual convention the proceedings of the Council during the preceding year. He shall print such matter as the Association or the Council may direct. He shall have charge of all funds of the Association, and shall submit at the annual convention a detailed report of all receipts and disbursements which, after being audited, shall be printed in the annual Proceedings.

ARTICLE III.

GOVERNMENT

SECTION 1. A Council shall be elected at each annual meeting of the Association for a term of one year. The government and general direction of the affairs of the Association in the interim of the meetings shall be committed to this Council, which shall be constituted as follows:

(a) One representative from each of the eight geographical districts—to be selected from the Faculty.

(b) Seven members at large—to be selected by the Council.

(c) The president and the secretary-treasurer shall be *ex-officio* members of the Council. For the transaction of business, a quorum shall consist of a majority of the members of the Council.

SEC. 2. An Executive Committee of seven shall be elected by the Council from its members to serve for one year under the direction and general instructions of the Council. The president and the secretary-treasurer shall be *ex-officio* members of the

Executive Committee. For the transaction of business a quorum shall consist of a majority of the members of the Executive Committee. This committee shall represent the Council and act for them in the general conduct of the affairs of the Association not otherwise provided for in the Constitution and By-laws. It shall render a report of its proceedings to the Council on the day prior to the annual convention.

SEC. 3. The Council shall meet as follows:

- (1) Immediately after election;
- (2) The day prior to the annual convention;
- (3) At such other times as the president may direct.

It is empowered to transact such of the business of the Association as it may deem wise by correspondence—such action, however, to be noted by the secretary in his minutes and laid before the Association at its next meeting. The president may, of his own motion, or upon the written request of three members of the Council, submit to a vote by mail any question which might properly be passed upon at a meeting of the Council.

SEC. 4. In case of a vacancy occurring among the officers of the Association or of the Council, or committees formed at an annual convention, the Council by a majority vote may fill the vacancy. The elected member will be eligible to serve until the next annual meeting thereafter.

ARTICLE IV.

RULES COMMITTEES

SECTION 1. The Executive Committee, prior to the annual convention, shall appoint a committee on committees, who shall report to the convention through the Council nominees for the following rules committees:

- (1) Football; (2) Soccer; (3) Basket ball; (4) Swimming;
- (5) Volley ball; (6) Boxing; (7) Track; (8) Wrestling;
- (9) Hockey; (10) Fencing; (11) Gymnastics; (12) Lacrosse;
- (13) Publication; (14) Preservation of College Athletic Records; (15) Arbitration; and others as necessity may arise.

Rules of play prepared by any of the above-named committees shall be submitted to the Publication Committee, and on approval by the Executive Committee shall be published. These committees shall where possible coöperate with other national organizations in the publishing of joint rules. The chairman of each of the above committees shall report annually to the Executive Committee in writing the activities

of his committee during the year. The Executive Committee shall take the necessary action on these reports.

SEC. 2. Nominations for the committees listed in Section 1 shall be submitted to the annual convention by the Council.

ARTICLE V.

ANNUAL DUES

SECTION 1. The annual dues of each active member shall be twenty-five dollars.

SEC. 2. The annual dues of associate members shall be ten dollars.

SEC. 3. The annual dues of allied members shall be twenty-five dollars, but no dues shall be required of an allied member when a majority of its constituents are also members of this Association.

ARTICLE VI.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

At meetings of this Association, the order of business shall be as follows:

- (1) Reading of minutes of previous meeting;
- (2) Appointment of a Committee on Credentials;
- (3) Appointment of a Committee on Nominations;
- (4) Reports of officers and committees;
- (5) Miscellaneous business;
- (6) Election of officers and committees;
- (7) Adjournment.

ARTICLE VII.

ELIGIBILITY RULES

The acceptance of a definite set of eligibility rules shall not be a requirement of membership in this Association. The constituted authorities of each institution shall decide on the methods necessary to uphold the law of amateurism and to carry out the principles of sport as enunciated in Article VII of the Constitution.

ARTICLE VIII.

AMENDMENTS

These by-laws may be amended by a majority vote of the delegates present and voting at any annual convention of this Association, provided that notice of the proposed amendment shall have been sent at least three weeks before the date of the meeting to the institutions enrolled.

OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION

1942

HONORARY PRESIDENTS

Professor Charles W. Kennedy
Major John L. Griffith
Professor William B. Owens

HONORARY SECRETARY-TREASURER

Professor Frank W. Nicolson

PRESIDENT

Professor Philip O. Badger, Assistant to the Chancellor,
New York University

SECRETARY-TREASURER

Major John L. Griffith, Hotel Sherman, Chicago, Illinois

THE COUNCIL

The President and Secretary

Vice Presidents

Director John M. Harmon, Boston University, First District
Professor Dudley DeGroot, University of Rochester, Second District
Dean A. W. Hobbs, University of North Carolina, Third District
Professor George L. Rider, Miami University, Fourth District
Professor H. H. King, Kansas State College, Fifth District
Professor J. S. McIntosh, Southern Methodist Univ., Sixth District
Professor William Hume, II, University of New Mexico, Seventh District
Professor John W. Olmsted, University of California at Los Angeles, Eighth District

Members at Large

Director W. J. Bingham, Harvard University
Colonel Louis E. Hibbs, United States Military Academy
Director Norton Pritchett, University of Virginia
Dean L. K. Neidlinger, Dartmouth College
Professor H. C. Willett, University of Southern California
Professor L. W. St. John, Ohio State University
Dr. Harry A. Scott, Rice Institute

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The President and Secretary

Professor William B. Owens	Professor Karl E. Leib
Stanford University	State University of Iowa
Director H. W. Clark	Professor Wilbur Smith
Lafayette College	Tulane University
President T. J. Davies	Director Clarence P. Houston
Colorado College	Tufts College
Director R. Kenneth Fairman	
Princeton University	

RULES COMMITTEES FOR 1942

For football, basketball, and track the figures 1, 2, 3, and 4 before the name of a member of the committee indicate that he is to serve one, two, three, or four years, beginning this year.

Association Football

Robert H. Dunn, Swarthmore College, Chairman; Douglas Stewart, University of Pennsylvania, Editor; Walter E. McCloud, Trinity College; Nicholas Bawlf, Cornell University.

Advisory Committee: A. W. Marsh, Amherst College; J. H. Nichols, Oberlin College; J. H. Schroeder, University of California; George W. Dohet, Rutgers University.

Basketball

James W. St. Clair, 6th District, Chairman; Oswald Tower, Andover Academy, Editor; (1) Harold G. Olsen, 4th District; (1) Forrest Cox, 7th District; (2) H. Jamison Swarts, 2nd District; (2) C. S. Edmundson, 8th District; (3) George R. Edwards, 5th District; (3) Dale W. Lash, 1st District; (4) Norman Shepard, 3rd District.

Boxing

I. F. Toomey, University of California at Davis, Chairman; C. P. Schott, Penn State College; T. M. Carruthers, University of Virginia; Dr. W. C. Bleckwenn, University of Wisconsin; George E. Little, Rutgers University; Major E. J. McGaw, United States Military Academy; T. P. Heard, Louisiana State University; Lieutenant John S. Merriman, Jr., United States Coast Academy, New London.

Fencing

John Huffman, New York University, Chairman; Hugh V. Allesandroni, Columbia University; Jene Gelas, Hamilton College; René Peroy, Harvard University; Herman Hettinger, University of Pennsylvania; Dr. Frank A. Riebel, Ohio State University.

Advisory Committee: A. A. Auerenheimer, University of Washington; George H. Breed, New York Fencers' Club; Clovis Deladrier, United States Naval Academy; Tucker Jones, William and Mary College; Charles R. Schmitter, Michigan State College; Walter Langford, Notre Dame University; M. R. Garret, University of Illinois.